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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 41 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

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STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

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THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

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Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

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BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

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THE EVER POPULAR EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The rendezvous of the elite of BOMBAY

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co.'s Stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF 140 BAGS LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), (in the morning), at No. 3 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following bags of slightly damaged loaf sugar.

Ex. S. S. "Ischia."

140 bags loaf sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on WEDNESDAY the 21st February, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Empty cylinders, deck chairs, cast iron pipes, clay, green copperas, tiles, paint, beer, stout, wine, brandy, empty bottles, biscuits, Tinware, electric goods, hardware, provisions, syrup, lime-juice, wearing apparel, iron nails, stationery samples, harda, books, khar, piece-goods, empty cases and casks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES DROPPINGS AND 20 BALES BONDA (COTTON WASTE).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the New Prince of Wales Press, Colaba, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramjee Ruttonjee and Co., the following cotton waste:—

36 bales Dropping No. 3.
20 bales Bonda No. 2.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,135 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder, near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following damaged cotton, salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba, in Mr. Damjee Callianji's Godown:—

About 1,135 bales cotton (Khandesh, Compta, Akola, Sanavad, etc., etc.)

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH GRADE TYPEWRITERS.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the 2nd floor No. 291, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., a lot of Rebuilt Remington No. 8, 10, 11, Oliver No. 3 and 5, Empire No. 1 and 2 Typewriters (not used at all, and in appearance as bright and beautiful as Brand New).

The above Typewriters are guaranteed to be in thorough working order and in adjustment as accurate as perfectly new machines complete with Brand New Metal Cases and Base Boards.

Property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order First Class Household Furniture by Well-known Makers, consisting of Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, such as Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Mirrored Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Icebox, Meatsafes, Fancy Teapoys, Rich Tapestry, Lined Drawing Room complete suite of Sofas and Chairs, Cottage Piano, Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Rich Ornaments, Single and Double Bedsteads, Bed Room Single and Double, Almyrahs, Rich Glass, Porcelain and Platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 18th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the big Bungalow, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, specially selected and made to order first class household furniture, by well-known makers, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, dining room chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, icebox meatsafes, fancy teapoys, rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, cottage piano, cabinets, corner cabinets, revolving roll top office table, rich ornaments, single and double bedsteads, bed room single and double almyrahs, rich glass porcelainware and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of H. F. Weston, Esq., of P. and O. Dockyard.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at DeSouza Street, near Doongri, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chabildas Lukhmidas and Narendas Lukhmidas, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Sha Amratlal Kalidas the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of December, 1915, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Doongri De Souza Street outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 603, New No. 6262, Old Survey No. 982, and New Survey No. 2194, and containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1799, and Street No. 148-154, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Tejpal Khatao, on or towards the South by the property of Poonsey Chapsey, on or towards the East by the said Doongri De Souza Street and on or towards the West by the property of Currim Meghjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Proctor Street, formerly known as Dhunji Street, Grant Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Mehta, Attorneys to the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Awabai, widow of the late Mr. Sorabji Pestonji Edulkaka, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee by the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd March, 1915, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of February, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house and premises standing therein, situate on the Western side of Dhunji Street, now known as Proctor Street, Grant Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-six and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bearing along with other land of the Lessor Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada, Collector's Old Nos. 7327, 340, 395, 417 and 547, New Nos. 217354 and 217354, and New Survey Nos. 217354 and 217354, assessed formerly under D Ward No. 1815 (3), and Street No. 14 and now assessed under D Ward Nos. 1815 (2) and Street No. 52, and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, belonging to Janardhan Gopal and beyond that by the property of the said Janardhan Gopal, on or towards the West partly by the vacant land of the said Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhada and partly by the property of Dossabhoy Cursetji Bilimoria being the western half of the land comprised in the Indenture of Lease dated the 16th day of January, 1900, on or towards the North partly by the vacant land and partly by the private passage of the said Nusserwanji Dorabjee Bhada, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage belonging to Haji Oosman Chotani, and beyond that by the property of the said Haji Oosman Chotani and which said land and premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor's tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Mehta, Attorneys, to the Mortgagee, Medows Street, or of the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, DADAR, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani Attorneys for the Mortgagees Bai Ratanbai wife of Dinshaw Dhanjibhoy Nasikwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Anpoornabai, wife of Atmaram Pandurang Amre and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of January 1915 and made between the Mortgagor of the first part, Atmaram Pandurang Amre of the second part and the said Mortgagees of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 16th day of February, 1917 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 300 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 236 New No. 1A/3903 Old Survey No. 2/273 New Survey No. 2A/1432 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4194 (2) Street No. 555A and bounded on or towards the North by the said Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the South and East by the property of Anandrao Pandurang and on or towards the West by the property of Madhusuden Damodar and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the vendors attorneys Messrs. Kanga and Sayani at their Office situate at Alice Building Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—One CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7059

REQUIRED—A MATE possessing Board of Trade Certificate. Apply to Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7058

WANTED—Immediately, experienced DRAUGHTSMEN, who can work in an Architects' firm. Only able need apply. Apply to Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7037

WANTED—Experienced TALLY CLERKS for steamers who can pay a deposit of Rs. 200. Apply the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., late P. & O. Building, Fort. 7045

WANTED—A SALESMAN thoroughly experienced and influential in MILL STORE line. Really competent men need apply personally to N. J. SHAW & Co., 86/88, Apollo Street. 7040

WANTED—A PRIVATE TUTOR to coach a beginner for English Second Standard, one with experience of St. Xaxvier School course preferred. Apply
BOMBAY PHONO AGENCY,
7052 11-12, Kalbadevi.

WANTED—Job by AMERICAN GRADUATE. Excellent testimonials in Physics, Chemistry. Besides English, Marathi knowing. French, German, Spanish, Sanskrit to translate into English. English excellent. Write to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7051

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

AN EVENING CLASS for BEGINNERS will be opened from the 15th of February: MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, 6-30 to 7-30, Rs. 8 per month payable in advance, or Rs. 40 for six months. It is particularly important not to miss the first lessons. Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

BRADFORD'S HYDRO EXTRACTOR, 26 inch in good CONDITION. Campbell Oil Engine, in good running order.
VICTORIA HOTEL,
Prince's Dock.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—On Club road, ground-floor fitted with electric light, hall and three bedrooms. Apply
DINSHAW H. BODE,
7054 West Ville, Cuffe Parade.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

HOLI FESTIVAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS in the opinion of the Undersigned it is necessary for the safety of public traffic that due check should be exercised on the excavation of holes in public thoroughfares in connection with the Holi Festival, the public are hereby informed that no such holes should be made on public roads without the written permission of the Undersigned as provided for in Section 322 of the Municipal Act.

Permission will be granted free of charge on application to the Executive Engineer on certain specified conditions for making holes in such public streets as have not been traversed by Tramways or treated with tar or similar materials, for any period not exceeding six days, i.e., the full moon day and the following five days.

P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 14th February, 1917.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF REAY ROAD STATION.

IN order to allow of a siding for Military traffic being laid in from the Port Trust Line to the Jewunjee Press, the Reay Road (old Tank Bunder) station will be closed on and after Sunday, the 18th February, 1917, and a temporary station will be opened on and from MONDAY, the 19th idem, just North of the Albert Road level crossing.

W. LAIDLAW,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th February, 1917. 262

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 7055

FOR PRINTING PRESSES.

THE undersigned purchases old type as type-metal and invites correspondence regarding rates, etc., for the same.
TUKARAM JAWAJI,
Proprietor, Nirnaya-Sagar Press,
7049 Post Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE Holders of the Debentures of the above Company bearing Nos. 2973 to 76, 3101 to 3300, 3401 to 3600 are hereby requested to present and deliver them up at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, for the payment of the principal money and interest due at the foot of their Debentures as early as possible.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1917.
TATA SONS & CO.,
6937 Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted the permission to the undersigned for converting the narrow gauge into metre gauge of the TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY. This railway company has been incorporated under the Indian Coy's Act. Those desirous of purchasing the shares of the said railway should apply for the prospectus and application forms to the following address. The list of application closes on the 28th February 1917.

APTE JOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
6966.

INSURANCE.

MATHRADAS AND CO.,

WE have been appointed Agents (Fire Department) of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company Incorporated in Great Britain. The North British and Mercantile is in the forefront of Fire Offices throughout the world, and can undertake on the most favourable terms and conditions all classes of risks.

Apply to:—
COLIN M. ROSS,
7024 Managing Partner.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

HORSES ! HORSES !! HORSES !!!

UNDER instructions from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1917, at 8 a.m., on the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, 9 well-bred C. B. Colts.

These horses can be seen any time 4 days before the sale at Bellasis Road.

For particulars apply to—
Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.
7032

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF GOOTY.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 280 OF 1916.

KONA THIMMA REDDI of Gooty... Plaintiff against

(1) G. THIPPAZZA, (2) BANDEYYA, (3) K. L. SHAW ..... Defendants.

The 3rd defendant K. L. Shaw, Proprietor of the Orient Motor Car and Electric Company, dwelling at 53, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,200-0-0 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 26th day of February, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 26th day of January, 1917.
K. APPAJI RAO GARU,
7057 District Munsiff.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL HUSSEIN HAJI SIDIK, of Bombay has contracted to sell to our client the property at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort, mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at the Western Side of Kumbharwada Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1945, 1946, New No. 9081, Old Survey No. 320, New Survey No. 5013 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7667, Street Nos. 206-208 and bounded as follows:—On the North property of Raja Haza, on the East by the Kumbharwada Street, on the South by the temple of Shri Ramchandraji and on the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Messur Coombhar.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1917.
PURNANAND & Co.,
7060 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, WEARING APPARELS, SILVER, GERMAN SILVER AND COPPER UTENSILS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 24 of 1911 (Gangabai vs. Haridas), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

One lot of furniture such as chairs, marble top tables, mirror almyrah, show case, cloth press, picture frames, clock, rocking chair, teakwood bench silver goglets, silver thali german silver utensils, one lot copper utensils, copper boilers, one lot wearing apparrels, books and papers, iron safes, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINTERS AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

S. C. 2952 made in Norway, No. 159-311 eq. 153 bales of unglazed printing paper.
523 reams 27 by 40in., 26 lbs.
818½ reams 27 by 40in., 28 lbs.
928½ reams 22½ by 35in., 20 lbs.
441 reams 29½ by 43in., 33 lbs.
2997 made in Norway, No. 361-32, 371-89, 175-99, 243-72, 104-29, and 33-56 eq. 138 bales of ochre glazed paper.
126 reams 24 by 36in., 48 lbs.
228 reams 22 by 29in., 35 lbs.
200 reams 24 by 36in., 58 lbs.
300 reams 22 by 29in., 43 lbs.
234 reams 22 by 29in., 52 lbs.
156 reams 24 by 36in., 70 lbs.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of rey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred palnquin office Shigram.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Second hand rubber tyred boat shape English landau in good order.
1 handsome rubber tyred glass fronted Doctors brougham, in good order.
1 Grey coloured arab horse, 14-3, about 8 years old, a fine racer, having run several races in Bombay, goes in saddle and has also recently been broken into harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS, PRINCES AND RICH GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE HALLS, DRAWING ROOMS, MUSEUMS AND GARDENS.

GRAND AUCTION Sale of Very Valuable and Rare Marble Figures and Pedestals received per S.S. Katanya such as especially selected Artistic coloured Marble Italian Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall-figures, and Onix Marble of various Sorts, Pedestals, large size coloured and white Marble Figures, specially made by well known Artist, also Handsome Life Size Statues, Artistic Gilt Hall Figures with Electric Lights, Hanging and Table Electric Lamp, and Very Rich Large and Small Wall Tapestry Purdas Decorated with Hand Embroidered Views, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at Church Gate Street, Fort in the Shamiana erected on the vacant land of Messrs. Mongini Bros. (where the kit has been romed for sale), by order of the concerned, a large consignment arrived per s.s. "Katanya," of the very valuable and handsome, rare and specially selected artistic coloured large and small marble figures, Onix, Green, White and coloured marble single, twine, trio, and four post pillars, rich gilt figures, fitted with electric lights, various marble vases and busts, large size garden statues, very rich tapestry wall hangers, embroidered with coloured views, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property, on view from 18th February, 1917.

N.B.—We recommend to the public to view, the same as they are very rare articles.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
UNDERINTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. J. F. BRADBURY.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Mackenzie and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockeryware, large dining table, arm and armless chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, one steel frame, elegant cottage piano by Knake, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, durries, fancy teapoys, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets fowl house, a large collection of beautiful garden pots, such as standard roses, palms, crotons, begonias, chrysanthamums, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property, on view 3 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 16th February, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-0 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 48 BALES OLD JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS.

THIS DAY, the 16th February, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will, by order of Sheth Mangaldas Bhikhabhai and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers, Messrs. N. M. Hargovandas and Co. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

48 bales old Japanese newspapers received per S. S. "Taisho Maru" being balance of the contract of 100 bales, subject to Free Bombay Harbour delivery.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and delivery order taken on the next day.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th February, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
The New Building Fund
Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
FRIDAY 16th and SATURDAY 17th instant at 6-30 p. m.
Tickets—Rs. 2 and Re. 1.—can be had at Clare Road Convent.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 5-30
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
will present the
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Including startling New Animal Acts and Graceful Dancing by Lady Artistes.
FIRST TIME OF THE MARVELLOUS PERFORMING ELEPHANT.
THE DOGS' BALLET
The unique Pantomime sketch:
"THE TRIAL OF THE DESERTER"
Presented by the most wonderful trained animal actors in existence.
TO-DAY AT 5-30 AND 9-30.
Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1, and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
ASIAN CINEMA HALL
A minute's walk from
Kalbadevi & Dhobi Talao Tram Junction
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
THIS WEEK
A very powerful historical four-reel drama
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA"
based on the book of Judith in the Apocrypha and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by Thomas Bailey Aldrich
AND
other Comic and Dramatic Films.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.
Plan at the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST END CINEMA
GRAND NEW PROGRAMME
This Week's Exciting Film
"THE EVIL WOMEN DO"
"THE EVIL WOMEN DO"
"THE EVIL WOMEN DO"
A Drama of a Woman's
WILES SMILES GUILES
with an all Star Cast.
4 SHOWS DAILY 4
At 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m. (S. T.)
HALF PRICES:
Special Tram Arrangements after last Show.
Tel. No. 3400. NEW CHURNY ROAD.
WEST END CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. TO-MORROW at 6 & 9-30 p.m
Important and expensive engagement of the World's Greatest Conjurer
M. E. BANDMAN presents the world-famous Chinese Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN and big Company
SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRE
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
HALF PRICE Matinees every Sat., Sun. & Wednesday at 6 p.m.

TO-DAY at 6-30 Pathe's Gold Rooster Play, 4 parts
"LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE"
Featuring the most wonderful Baby Actress in the world.
MAX LINDER | PATHE'S GAZETTE.

An humble Invitation to Bombay and its wife
AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
(EAST OF OLYMPIA CINEMA)
TO-NIGHT.
The Mystery of Al-Sin
A Super Serial Film.
45000 Ft. Long. 8000 Ft. Weekly.
Hold time by its forelock and miss not this opportunity.
To be distributed { Rs. 500 Cash Prizes } amongst the onlookers.

PACKED AT EACH SHOW.
6-30. To-night 10.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT.
MONSTER DOUBLE ATTRACTION
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
In the Latest London Catch.
"BLIGHTY"
THE SOLDIER'S HOME SWEET HOME.
GOD KEEP YOU SAFE.
THE BEAUTIFUL GARDEN OF ROSES.
AND HOW DOES NAUGHTY EYES.
MISS CHARLOTTA
In fascinating Dances
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
In new Springs of Laughter.
The above Vaudevilles will be intercepted by a Tremendous Cinema production.
5 NIGHTS 5
5 NIGHTS 5
The Film that is sweeping the Country. An Enthralling photo version of the world famous Novel by Victoria Cross.
The most talked of film ever made and an adaptation of the most talked of Novel ever published.
SEE THE
Gold Night
Violet Night
Black Night
Crimson Night
White Night
To-morrow Saturday at 4-30 and Sunday at 7 30 p.m.
Special Cinema Show at the Gaiety Theatre When The "Five Nights" Film will be shown.

HAVE YOU SEEN
RIDER HAGGARD'S WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL.
with
ALICE DELYSIA
in the part of
"SHE"
This film has received high praise from the Press, it is a top-hole Production.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY EVERY NIGHT.
DO NOT MISS IT
IT IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE GREATEST FILM OF THE AGE, EVER SEEN ON THE SCREEN IN INDIA.
Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
NOTE ALTERATION IN PRICES. Rs. 1-8 to As. 3.
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
'Phone 1882.

PRESENT DAY TOKENS
OF
CHRIST'S SECOND COMING
will be the subject which all should hear at
NEW HALL
APOLLO BUNDER,
SUNDAY, FEB. 18, AT 6-30 P.M.
Don't miss it

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb 14th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian		250
" " Imports		7,000
Mid. Americans		11 28
Egyptian F. G. F.		21.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March	16.36
	May	16.47
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	16.08
	May	16.10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price
February	10.77+25
Feb.-Mar.	10.75+25
Mar.-Apl.	10.70+23
Apl.-May	10.64+23
May-June	10.60+24
June-July	10.52+23
July-Aug.	10.48+24
Aug.-Sept	10.23+23
Sept.-Oct.	10 10+23
Oct.-Nov.	9.79+16
Nov.-Dec.	9.72+16
Dec.-Jan.	9.69+16
Jan.-Feb.	9.65+15
Feb.-Mar.	9.65+15

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
February	10.70+18
Feb.-March	10.67+17
March-April	10.66+19
April-May	10.58+17
May-June	10.54+18
June-July	10.49+19
July-Aug.	10.44+20
Aug.-Sept.	10.17+17
Sept.-Oct.	9.88+11
Oct.-Nov.	9.74+11
Nov.-Dec.	9.67+11
Dec.-Jan.	9.63+10
Jan.-Feb	9.60+10
Feb.-Mar.	9.60+10

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

	To-day's price.
March	21.00+50
May	19.80+30
July	19.65+30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 27
" " Fine	8 45
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.70
" " Fully Good	9.04
" " Fine	9 20
" Broach Good	9 45
" " Fully Good	10 24
" " Fine	10 52
" Scinde Good	10 60
" " Fully Good	8.17
" " Fine	8 35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	16.30+86
" " May	16.44+79
Spot Cotton at New York	16.34+75
" " New Orleans	17.19 Nominal
Futures at New Orleans March	15.97+73
" " May	15.97+74
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	79

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Scanty Supplies—F	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% per cent.rm, since 18th Ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼
" " " 6 "	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

London, Feb. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	38 1/4

London, Feb. 13th

Consols 2½%	51½–½
Rupee Paper 5½%	43½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½ Unchanged
Government Securities 3%	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.80

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 13th

5½% 1925—1928	£84½–½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½ Unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 13th

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Value	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Afloat Sellers	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Forosepore Usual Bold Jan.-Feb. Sellers.	99
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	
Rapeseed. Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Jan.-Feb. quoted	90
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Sellers	95

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Easter paid Sellers	112
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar Buyers not offered	114
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers Quiet	112

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£143½
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	138
Copper Braziers	
Yellow Metal	
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	22/9
Do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	24/9
Do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar.	25
Do. do. Karachi Feb.-Mar.	25/1

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Value	3/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	3/8½ to 3/4

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 15.

Cotton. The market at Colaba opened easir with M. G. good Broach at 382 and declined to 381/8 on jobbers selling.

Very limited business is reported in contracts.

Ready cotton is in poor demand.

Quotations on:—

M. G. Good Broach 381/8.

M. G. F. G. Bengal 278.

K./Akola 392.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATION AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 15th

Description.		Delivery Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G	..	385	..	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	397/8	392/3	..	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	282	..	..	278/82
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	292	..	..	285/95
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	295/05
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/95
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	285/95
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	366	..	..	340/60
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	340/55
Dhamg./Pulgaon.	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	345/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	350/80
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	360/80
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	360/80
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	352	..	..	330/40
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	324	..	..	305/15
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/40
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	400/15
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	335/45
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	325/25
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	..
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	..
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference.
Khandesh	174,855	231,682	— 56,727
Central India	66,528	60,430	+ 6,092
Barsi & Nagar	67,371	140,461	— 73,090
Berar	244,774	397,801	— 153,027
Central Provinces	57,505	103,366	— 45,861
Compta & Dharwar	19,156	50,678	— 31,522
Northerns-Westerns	10,340	28,156	— 17,816
Coconada	8,764	8,892	— 128
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4,978	11,947	— 6,169
Dholleras	32,025	46,435	— 14,410
Broach	544	31,449	— 30,905
Rajputana	76,588	35,428	+ 41,160
N. W. Prov.	244,112	264,096	— 19,984
Sind-Punjab	116,462	127,116	— 10,154
Persian	86	398	— 390
American	3	—	+ 3
Egyptian	184	634	— 450
Other Sorts	6,275	2,081	+ 4,194
Total.	1,130,645	1,540,156	— 409,511

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 15th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.	..	..	..	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	300	292	282	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	292	280	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	354	326	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	345	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	365	..	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	357	342	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg. Karanja(M.G.)	..	362	347	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	359	344	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	..	364	349	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	363	363	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th Mar 17
Wagpore-Kamptl (M.G.)	..	372	357	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	372	357	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
	..	394	..	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	390	..	382	25th Ap. 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	370	355	..	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	360	345	..	1/25th Mar. 17
Mathia (M.G.)	..	340	330	..	Ready
	..	337	327	..	25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	395April/May 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	398April/May 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	100May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	80May.-June 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	402April-May 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	404April-May 1917
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 15th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	46 0 0	6 11 6
" " Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 11 6
" Karachi Bangla ..	46 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 10 0	7 0 0
" " Cawnpore ..	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed Brown Bold ..	9 6 0	9 12 0
" Thin ..	9 0 0	9 6 0
Teeleed, White 85-15 ..	49 0 0	9 7 0
" Gajar 75-25 ..	47 0 0	9 2 0
" Gajar 50.50 ..	45 0 0	8 14 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 6 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
" Jawra	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	38 0 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May ..	6 5 0	
Linseed, May ..	9 15 0	
Linseed Sept. ..	10 8 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is easy followin London,

English Bar Gold, 25.

Shield Sovereign, 16-6.

Dragon, 15-12.

Silver Ready Ex-duty, 92-2.

Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, 92-12.

Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty, 92-14.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged but the tone is quiet.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.

Bank D/drafts, 1/4 9/32.

3 months' sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.

3 months sight Francs, 194½.

30 days' sight Hongkong, 169½.

30 days' sight Shanghai, 266¼.

60 days' sight Japan, 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent., Government paper is quoted at Rs. 69.

4 per cent., Conversion Loan at Rs. 86.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was easy owing to sundries selling. Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,435 to Rs. 1,415, Madhavjis from Rs. 1,535 to Rs. 1,515, Nagpurs from Rs. 2,165 to Rs. 2,155, Swadeshis from Rs. 1,680 to Rs. 1,670, Fazulbhoys from Rs. 602½ to Rs. 590, Davids from Rs. 455 to Rs. 445, Currimbhoys from Rs. 307½ to Rs. 300, Crescents from Rs. 198¾ to Rs. 191½, Indian Bleaching from Rs. 255 to Rs. 247½, Indore Malwa from Rs. 345 to Rs. 335, Bombay United from Rs. 697½ to 680, Pearls from Rs. 440 to Rs. 430, Simplexs from Rs. 630 to Rs. 610.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined from Rs. 217-8 to Rs. 210, Ex-right and they were quoted at Rs. 260 Cum. right. Deferreds declined from Rs. 910 to Rs. 880. Katni ordys. declined to Rs. 235 and Defds. to Rs. 810.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at Rs. 42 and Central India Mining at Rs. 50.

There was a sensational drop in Alcock Ashdowns, which dropped from Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 915 owing to large sales.

Bombay-Burmas were quiet at Rs. 975 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 305.

In Railway shares a good lot of Hoshiarpura were placed at Rs. 114.

The tone of the market was dull and easy.

TO-NIGHT 3 SHOWS
6-30, 8-30 & 10 P. M.

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY { A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 6-30 / A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 8-30 / A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 10-0

" AN AMERICAN'S HOME "
OR " THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

Vividly dramatic, touching the heartstrings of your emotions, awakening your sympathies, your hatred and your love, you are awed with the magnitude and greatness of this Great Film Triumph.

" AN AMERICAN'S HOME "
OR " THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

This film shows the criminal folly of peace babbling while a powerful nation exists possessed of blood lust and an ambition for world domination.

The most remarkable Film of the Great War. The Bombardment and Destruction of New York by the Enemy Fleet! The Battle between Land Forces and Invaders. The Aerial Bombardment of New York.

40 BATTLESHIPS! 40 CRUISERS! 40 DESTROYERS! 40 SUBMARINES! 25,000 TROOPS! 5,000 HORSES! 8,000 SUPERS

This Film was produced by the National Preparedness League of America. THE FILM THAT CALLED AMERICA TO ARMS!!! A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR!!!

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

Number	Mills.	Opening.	Midday.	Closing.
1	Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	875
2	Bombay Cotton	..	..	280
3	Bombay Dyeing	..	..	910
4	Bombay United	..	..	680
5	Century	..	..	300
6	Central India	..	..	2165
7	China	..	..	350
8	Colaba	..	..	1250
9	Crescent	198¾	..	191½
10	Currimbhoy	300	..	291¼
11	David	..	..	445
12	Edward Sassoon	..	..	180
13	Emperor Edward	..	..	550
14	Fazulbhoy	600	..	590
15	Framji Patel	..	..	1250
16	Finlay Muir	..	..	260
17	Hindustan	..	..	520
18	Indian Bleaching	255	..	247½
19	Indore Malwa	397½	..	331½
20	Jamshed	..	..	60
21	Kusturchand	..	..	965
22	Khatao	..	..	1850
23	Kohinoor	..	..	720
24	Luxmi Cotton	..	..	13.0
25	Madhavji Dharamsi	1522½	..	1517½
26	Madras United	..	..	..
27	Manekji Petit	..	..	1500
28	Morarji	..	..	2300
29	New Great Eastern	..	..	170
30	New City	..	..	920
31	Pearl	990	..	430
32	Phoenix	..	..	200
33	Sholapur	..	..	5200
34	Simplex	..	..	627½
35	Sir Shapurji	..	..	96
36	Standard	1930	..	1417½
37	Sun	..	..	20
38	Swadeshi	..	..	1680
39	Swan	..	..	270
40	Tata	..	..	..
41	Textile	..	..	1460
42	Simplex	..	..	..
	Banks.			
1	Bank of Bombay	..	..	1480
2	Bank of India	..	..	82
3	Central Bank	..	..	28
4	Eastern Bank	..	..	60
5	Bombay Merchants Bank	..	..	..
	Railways.			
1	Ahmedabad Dholka	..	..	..
2	Amritsar Patti Railway	..	..	..
3	Ahmedabad Prantij	..	..	660
4	Central Provinces	..	..	..
5	Tapti Valley	..	..	560
6	Gajarat Railway	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
1	Alcock Ashdown	1065	..	920
2	Bamankuva	..	..	7
3	Badham Pile	..	..	..
4	British Burma Petroleum	..	..	5
5	Bombay Burma Trading Co.	..	..	975
6	Bombay Electric S. & Tramway Co. Ordy.	..	..	397½
7	" " " Pref.	..	..	..
8	Bombay Flour Mills	..	..	..
9	Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordy.	..	..	270
10	" " " Pref.	..	..	..
11	Bundi Cement Co.	..	..	20½
12	Central India Weaving Co.	..	..	..
13	Empire Life	..	..	..
14	Indian Cement	..	..	365
15	Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	235
16	" " Def.	..	..	825
17	Indian Cotton Oil Co.	..	..	..
18	Kemp & Co.	..	..	42
19	Makenzie Saw Mills	..	..	200
20	Marsland Price Co.	..	..	..
21	Oriental Life A. Co.	..	..	..
22	Phillips & Co.	..	..	..
23	Port Canning Co.	..	..	720
24	Sivrajpur Syndicate	..	..	42
25	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	..	..	217½
26	" " " ozon Ordy.	..	..	265
27	" " " ozon Def.	..	..	900
28	Tata Hydro-Electric Co. Pref.	..	..	1103
29	" " " Ordy.	..	..	770
30	Telephone Co.	..	..	200
	Presses.			
1	Fort Press	..	..	..
2	Harvaj Sulbapati	..	..	152½
3	Indian Cotton	..	..	..
4	Manmar Mfg.	..	..	770
5	New Mofussil Co.	..	..	..
6	New Berar	..	..	700
7	New Prince of Wales	..	..	440
8	Volkart	..	..	..
	Government Securities.			
1	3½ % Govt Loan	..	..	70
2	4 % "	..	..	..
3	4 % Port Trust Bond Guaranteed	..	..	..
4	4 % " " " Unguaranteed	..	..	..
5	4½ % " do.	..	..	..
6	4 % Municipal Bond	..	..	..
7	4 % City Trust Bond	..	..	..
8	5 % Municipal Tansa	..	..	..
9	Sanitary	..	..	..
10	War Loan	..	..	..
	Silver.			
	Cash	..	..	..
	Forward	..	..	..

SHARE MARKET WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 15.

In Mill shares no rise could be noticed during the past week. Prices in many of them ruled steady with the exceptions of Davids and Bombay Uniteds which declined. In miscellanies Steels and Cements both dwindled and the fact that Steels led the Cements proved a wholesale fallacy. So far as the Stock Exchange is concerned none lead and none follow except on their own merits. Steels were last quoted at 217½ that is at *half* the topmost price. In Burmahs there has been a fall of 100. Acocks march simply onwards probably because there are high expectations of these shares yielding a very big dividend this year. Six months back they were quoted at 600 or thereabouts and before that at still lower rates and today at 1,065. Generally there prevails at present in the market a kind of depression evidently because those, whose first, venture, which they *now* think was a foolish one was unsuccessful, think a repeat venture

The Agent of the Burma Railways publishes a letter from the Railway Board communicating the Viceroy's appreciation of the results obtained by those engaged on munition work on Burma Railways. His Excellency has expressed his wish that his appreciation of the results should be communicated to all concerned, and the Railway Board also desire to associate themselves with the appreciation expressed by his Excellency of the good work done.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 15.

The weather has been dry. New disturbance is affecting North-west India where the sky is cloudy and temperature much higher than usual.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain on North-west Frontier

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at eight hours on Thursday, the 15th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the east Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature has again risen and is now 8 deg. to 16 deg. F. in excess; night temperature has also risen and is above normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature has again risen and is now in excess over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at most stations in the southern half of the division

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in defect at Hyderabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has occurred in the reporting area in India. Weather appears to be disturbed in the Persian area. The unsettled conditions in north-west India have become more marked.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and the western half of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of February 1917.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70.1	58.8	94	0.20	6.93	—1.43
Do. (13th Feb.)	75.4	62.0	85	—	4.20	1.36
Jask	..	..	..	—	—	—
Do. (Feb.)	..	..	..	—	—	—
Muskat	..	..	..	—	—	—
Do. (13th Feb.)	..	..	..	—	—	—
PUNJAB—	84.5	49.8	51	—	0.23	—0.76
Multan	78.5	39.4	49	—	0.64	—4.39
Rawalpindi	82.2	48.8	63	—	0.12	—1.96
Lahore	84.6	51.8	60	—	0.57	—
Hissar	80.7	55.0	73	—	0.45	—3.62
Ambala	80.6	54.6	65	—	0.85	—1.18
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—	93.4	52.1	48	—	0.46	—0.74
Agra	79.7	52.8	80	—	1.56	—0.43
Mainpuri	89.1	54.7	57	—	2.14	0.83
Jhansi	80.0	52.2	74	—	2.87	0.37
Cawnpore	80.6	53.2	76	—	2.88	1.10
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	97.3	65.3	69	—	0.09	—0.63
Jacobabad	77.2	50.8	66	—	0.18	—0.87
Karachi	83.8	62.8	50	—	0	—0.95
Ajmer	85.6	59 0	42	—	0.41	—0.59
Jaipore	88.4	58.1	46	—	0.12	—0.53
Kotah	76.6	55.8	27	—	0.41	—0.45
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	90.4	64 7	42	—	0.53	0.19
Bhuj	86.7	63.5	86	—	0	—0.50
Dwarka	83.3	51.1	55	—	0	—0.44
Veraval	92	58.2	49	—	0.02	—0.40
Rajkot	94.4	61.7	61	—	0	—0.43
Bhavnagar Para	95.3	60.0	54	—	0	—0.31
Surat	92.9	64.4	71	—	1.04	0.51
Ahmedabad	82	51.8	43	—	1.15	0.77
Deesa	88.0	52.1	47	—	1.13	0.52
Neemuch	86.1	50.1	39	—	1.76	1 05
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	80.5	59.6	65	—	5.23	3.34
Jubbulpore	81.2	56.6	30	..	2.66	1.10
Saugor	84.1	53.4	32	—	4.06	3.26
Hoshangabad	89.3	52.6	3	—	1.68	0.67
Khandwa	87.2	61.8	50	—	4.67	3.11
Akola	85.8	62.1	63	—	4.11	2.50
Amraoti	84.6	62.9	62	—	5.67	3.81
Nagpur	83.5	53.4	71	—	4.64	3.14
Chanda	81.5	57.6	69	—	5.92	4 68
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	87.9	71.4	81	..	8.40	1.85
Bombay	92.9	71.1	59	—	8.65	7.96
Ratnagiri	86.2	72.6	89	—	5.50	4.31
Mormugao	86	69.2	89	..	9.68	7.75
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	93	55.3	30	—	1.65	0.85
Malegaon	87.8	58.7	44	—	2.08	0.81
Ahmednagar	90.6	..	69	—	2.85	1.83
Poona	89.8	53.7	4	—	0.16	7.87
Sholapur	89.2	61.8	27	—	0.80	8.57
Bijapur	87.5	60.6	63	—	11.56	9.64
Belgaum	87.5	60.2	41	—	2.05	0.93
Aurangabad	86.5	55.9	51	—	8.21	2.26
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.7	55.9	59	—	3 99	2.60
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	89.6	69.4	98	—	5.27	2.92
Mangalore	89.0	72.8	89	—	6.20	—0.10
Calicut	91.1	74.4	59	—	4.84	—4.04
Cochin	91	72.7	89	—	14.77	—7.55
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	86.4	68.2	88	—	11.00	4 51
Masulipatam	90.8	66.5	71	—	5.73	3.50
Bellary	93.6	68.6	81	—	4.87	0.13
Cuddapah	86.3	67.2	68	..	18.59	—1.60
Madras	85.1	69.8	80	—	11.10	7.47
Bangalore	90.5	64.6	79	—	7.86	2.12
Coimbatore	93.9	70.0	79	—	3.33	—5.12
Trichinopoly	84.1	70.5	89	..	16.40	—12.54
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

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FREE FROM QUININE

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MALARIA AND ALLIED FEVERS

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.

Price: 9 As. per bottle.

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EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, Dadar, BOMBAY.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts there was slight rain during the week ending on the 13th instant in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Rewa Kantha. It was harmful in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kanara, Bijapur and Belgaum. Otherwise standing crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, West Khandesh and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food grains have risen in four districts and fallen in three districts, and were generally steady elsewhere.

In December 1905, the Bombay Government decided to make the experiment of amalgamating the two Jamrao Canal districts into one under the control of an experienced Executive Engineer, as it was advantageous to have one policy and one person to apply it throughout the canal. The am

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 9th of Sheherevar. 1286.
Hindu: 9th of Magh Vad. 1973.
Mahomedan: 23rd of Rubee-ul-Akhir. 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.; **Sunset:** 6h. 39m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 4-30 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships.—The draw will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion to-day at 7 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Fao, Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m.

School Entertainment, Clare Road, Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Bombay Races; Third Day.—State arrival of E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union.—Major Elen Liston's lecture on "Tuberculosis" Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Open to the public.

Mails for the Straits-Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Empire Cinema: "An American's Home," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	7 45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Feb. 16.

559. Musketry.—The range is allotted to Cadet Coys. daily to Saturday February 17th both dates inclusive. All Cadets must complete their musketry between the above dates.

On Sunday February 18th and Monday February 19th the range is allotted to "C" Coy., and Casuals from "D" and "F" Coys.

On Tuesday February 20th, the Range is allotted to "G" Coy.

560. Competition.—The Leslie Cup Competition will be held on Sunday February 25th. Details will be issued later.

561. Inspection.—The Inspection parade orders for the 20th instant (vide Programme for February 1917), is fancelled.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bofbay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Feb. 15.

1545. Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Mondays and Wednesdays until further orders at 5-30 p.m.

"E" Company will parade at the Engineering College at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesdays until furher notice.

55. Rifle meeting:—

Match VII will be fired this day (Thursday) 15th instant.

Match VIII will be fired on Friday 16th instant.

Match IX will be fired on Saturday 17th instant.

Dress. Uniform for all matches.

The following is the result of Matches II and VI.

Match II.

1. Sergt. A. Robertson, A Coy., Score 15, Rs. 20 and Ch. Gup.
2. L./Cpl. M. I. Irani, B Coy., Score 14, Rs. 10.
3. Vol. K. I. Irani, B Coy., Score 15, Rs. 4.
4. C./Sgt. R. M. Master, E Coy., 13, Rs. 4.
5. Cpl. R. K. Irani, B Coy., Score 13, Rs. 4.

Match VI.

1. Cadet I. Samson, L Coy., Score 17, Rs. 7/8.
2. Cadet T. M. Wadia, L Coy., Score 17, Rs. 7/8 and Mody Cup.
3. Cadet W. G. J. Mackenzie, L Coy., Score 15, Rs. 1/8.
4. Cadet V. J. Kabraji L Coy., Score 15, Rs. 1/8.
5. Cadet A. Cazalet, L Coy., Score 14, Dubois Cup.

156. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held at Headquarters on Friday 9th March 1917 at 5-45 p.m. Dress, Uniform.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

A lecture which was to be delivered by Mr. P. V. D'Souza in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Saturday the 17th instant, has been postponed owing to the lecturer's ill health.

MAHOMEDIANS AND HOME RULE.

The eleventh lecture of the Home Rule service will be delivered by Mr. Syed Hossain on "Mahomedan and Home Rule" under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues today at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), at Morarji Goculdas Hall Cavel Street. The Hon. Sir Dinsaw M. Petit will preside. The lecture is open to the public at usual.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a public debate will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, when Mr. K. M. Bodas, will move "That the Indian Women's University founded by Prof. Karve is a step in the right direction." Mr. K. K. Nair will lead the opposition. Sir Narayanrao G. Chandarvarkar will preside.

DHOBIE'S COOLIE KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

Atmaram Tatoo, a coolie, who was carrying on his head a dhobie's bundle, made a dash to get across in front of motor car No. 2887 driven by one Alfonso DeSouza, and which was proceeding along Queen's Road on Wednesday night. He was struck by the off-side of the car and knocked down. The car was at once stopped and Atmaram was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that his left ankle was fractured. Mr. and Mrs. Hirji Khetsey, who were in the car, stated that the car was on its proper side, and was going at an ordinary speed and that the horn was blown.

BOMBAY BARBERS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of all the Indian barbers was held last Monday at Gowalia Tank under the presidentship of Swami Onkar. There was a large audience of about 2,000 barbers. Mr. S. K. Naique in his speech impressed upon them the necessity of education and told them to educate themselves. He also emphasized the horrors of drink and told them to follow the King's example by abolishing the evil habit of drink.

It was also resolved at the meeting that increased rates of shaving should be fixed; primary education should be given to children and a Sena Maharaja's temple should be erected at Pandharpur.

CHUNG LING SOO.

No attraction at the Excelsior Theatre for some time has caused so much comment as the visit of this eminent magician and large audiences of puzzled and delighted spectators have been the rule since Chung Ling Soo commenced his season.

To give patrons a further opportunity to see something of his repertoire he will introduce a complete change of programme on Saturday. All sorts of novel tricks, and illusions will be shown including Alladin's Lamp in which a young lady appears while the glass is swinging round in full view of the audience. Other items of interest will be "The Human Volcano", "The Girl in the Box" "The Orange Tree" and "The Mysterious Flower Garden."

New acts will be presented by Leywood and Norell Ethel Hill, Ivery and Kadga Aberdare, Colaro and Con Colyer.

The usual half price matinees will be given on Saturday and Sunday at 6 p.m.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 10th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 15; Ahmedabad City 5; Kaira District 5; Surat Town and Port 61; Other places in Surat District 96; Bhiwandi Port 3; Other places in Thana District 5; West Khandesh District 567; East Khandesh District; 567; Satra District 352; Nasik District 147; Ahmednagar District 282; Poona Town 6; Other places in Poona District 334, Sholapur Town 105; Other places in Ssolapur District 643; Kolaba District 15; Ratnagiri District 1; Belgaum District 183; Hubli Town 31; Other places in Dharwar District 129; Bijapur District 212; Hyderabad Town 15; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 239; Kathiawar Agency 8; Bhor State 5; Savnur State 5; Akalkote State 75; Bijapur Agency 7; Satara Agency 117 and Surat Agency 3 Total 4,146.

CONSCRIPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Compulsory service is a preliminary step to conscription, and it will not be long, I think, before this too is brought into force in India. England is determined to use all her available man power, and we have seen how thoroughly she has, and is, going about it at home. No young man, no matter what his rank or position might be, is exempted unless he is doing work which is absolutely essential and indispensable to national interests and to the proper and successful prosecution of the War. It is to be sincerely hoped now that the Government here will follow closely in the footsteps of the authorities at home, and under no excuse or pretext whatever, exempt from service any young man who is capable of bearing arms, and who is not absolutely indispensable to his business, office or department.

Whilst on this subject, I would draw the attention of Government and the Commander-in-Chief in particular to the large number of young I. A. R. Officers under 35, who have been appointed to staff billets such as the S. and T. Corps and the Embarkation Department. Without critising the suitability or otherwise of these Officers for these appointments, I would merely state that their proper place is with regiments, doing garrison duty or in the trenches. Staff appointments could be filled very easily and, probably, much more efficiently by older men with superior abilities and better qualifications. Surely, Sir, it is not the intention of the authorities in India to reverse the order of things by seeding the older men into the trenches, and appointing the young men to, practically, arm-chair billets? Let the first combing out start here at once.—Yours, etc.,

VERBUM SAP.

8th February, 1917.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

50-10-215-16.—Captain & V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana & ors v. Ebrahimbhoy Kadibhoy, Mehta D & L, Part heard.

44-16-112-15—Matu J and M, Shirinbai and anr v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M.

47-16-112-15—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M, Payne and Co.

45-16-131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M, Edg G W and Co, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co.

46-16-293-16—Daph F and D, Messrs Javeri and Co a firm v Messrs Surji Vallabhdas and Co a firm, Dik Dh and P.

37-16-414-14.—Surajmal and Co., Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar v The National Financing and Com Corporation Ltd, Matu J and M.

S C 53-16-931-16—Jam R and D, Valibai widow v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

54-16-1032-15—Payne and Co, Burzor Framroz R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co, Wadia G and Co.

55-16-691-15—Daph F and D, K Vencatarao Sethupatty and anr v Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

56-16-337-16—Jam R and D, B G Horniman v Soorajmal B Mehta, Cragie B and Co.

57-16-349-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

43-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v Sakarchand Khushalchand, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak v Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

S C Ct. 485-18503-16.—Malvi H M & R, Mohanlal Narandas & anr v. A K Khambatta and anr, Payne & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

278-14.—Subnis & Gore, Messrs, Soundy & Co. Ltd. v. Mrs C Saraswatibai & anr, Raghavaya N & Co., (In liquidation).

LONG CAUSES.

414-16.—C P De Cunha, Balaram Bhaskar & ors v. Ramcrishna Harischandra & ors, Jehangir & Seervai.

575-16.—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhagwanji & Co. a firm v. Jagganath Dharmaji Patel, D J Mantri.

845-15.—Pandia & Co., Gulabchand Amratlal a firm v. Ramrattone Mallani a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1011-16.—Ragh Nagindas & Co., Anubai alias Anandibai v. Bai Laxmibai, widow, Judah & Solomon.

837-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sakerbai, widow v. Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji & Co.

588-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Bhalchandra Damodhar & ors, John Feleciano Misquita, Pandia & Co.

182-16.—Jamsetjee R & D, Fatmabai widow and anr v. Tyabally Abdul Husein and ors, Payne and Co., Unwalla P and P.

807-16.—Raghavaya N & Co., Mallayya Venkayya Jamowar a firm v. Konda Lachiram, Madhowji K & Ch.

246-15.—Ard H D & Co., Doogarsey Soonderji & anr v. Maneckbai widow, Nanu H & Co.

68-16.—Motichand & D, Karma Shanker Hirji Pandia v. Padamsingh Narsinghbhai Thakar, Shamrao M & H.

867-16.—Motichand & D, Kachrabhai Nagindas v. Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors.

1344-15.—Malvi H M & R, Sunderbai widow v. Panallal Chunilal and anr, Shroff D and D.

1413-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

170-16.—Shamrao M & H, Gulam Ahmed Afzalbhai v. Messrs. Arturo Boneschi a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

645-15.—Payne and Co., Champsey Dossa & & anr v. Gordhandas Kessowji and ors, Daphtary F and D, Payne and Co., Merwanji K & Co., Madhowji K & Ch, Part heard.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES AND FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

C C 1271-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v. M D Puri, G B Pandya.

LONG CAUSES.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunji Kheraj v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw & D.

1010-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, Ardeshir H D & Co.

330-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kissonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux and ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal and Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasee and anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

S C Ct 243-9227-16.—Maneck D & Co., Ali Mahomed Jaffer & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla and M.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow and others, Payne & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Kapurchand Gulabchand & anr v. Kanna Nowla and others, Vachha & Co.

401-15.—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v. Naginlal Maganlal Parekh & anr, Chitnis M & K, Manecklal & Co.

1351-13.—Mulji & Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v. Vallabhdas Ranchorddas & anr, Chitnis M & K, Manecklal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm, Captain & Vaidya, Part heard.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayum v. Framji Shapurji Patuk and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & Lalji.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F and D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla, and ors, S A Tyabji, Ardesir H D & Co.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Maleketyar v. C Vorhaid & Co a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1000-16.—Little & Co., Harold John Sykes & anr, v. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayen & anr.

1232-15.—N C Dalal, Bai Kashibai widow v. Hurgovan Hurji & ors, Mulji & Tha.

1086-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Noorbhai Esmailji v. Chunilal Hemchand & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

1037-16.—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v. Korba Sayanna Errayya & ors, Purnanand & Co.

1099-16.—Mehta D & Lalji, Jeraji Dewraj & Co. a firm v. Narsi Monji a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1126-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Shivsamal Shivdayal a firm v. Mathuralal Hazerimal & anr, Maneck D & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector P. J. Hudson charged Abdul Karim Khaj Mahomed, a Mahomedan, and Sugra, a Mahomedan widow, with importing 12 lbs. and 8 oz. of Malwa opium, valued at Rs. 510 from Tonk, without a license, and with abetment. It was alleged that the two accused arrived at the Grant Road station from Tonk yesterday morning. Their movements were watched by the Excise officials. The first accused, as he alighted from the train, gave a bundle to the second and went out by the main gate of the station, and was arrested. The second accused went out by a side gate, and engaged a victoria and was about to start, when she was detained and searched and the bundle containing the opium was found on her. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

FAILURE TO ACCOUNT FOR POSSESSION OF CLOTHES.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergeant Wood charged Mukundilal Ramprasad with possessing clothes valued at Rs. 261 for which he could not account. The accused stated when he started from Busrah for Bombay his Master Baboo Jamal Prasad and other people for whom he was cooking gave him the clothes. This was, however, denied by his employer. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A SCREEN.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 10 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Adamali Mahomedali was charged by Sub-Inspector Dadaram with theft of a screen valued at Rs. 2 belonging to Esmailji Tayabji. The accused was caught red-handed while committing the theft, but he assaulted the complainant and was running away when he was arrested by the Police. He was convicted and sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment as he had many previous convictions.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Excise Inspector Velloze charged Khimji Somji with possessing half-a-grain of cocaine without a license at Kumbharwada. The accused was fined Rs. 8.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Khoda Phula, a "Bhungi" boy, aged about 5 years. It appeared that the deceased was crossing DeLisle Road on Wednesday night, when he was knocked down by a victoria, which drove away. He died before he could be removed to hospital. After the body had been identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

FURIOUS MOTOR DRIVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The number of deaths from motor vehicles in the city of Bombay is increasing every year, and if stricter measures are not enforced effecting to regulate the speed of these motor-devils, the life of pedestrians in general and of women and children in particular will be in great jeopardy. Anybody seeing the happening of an accident instinctively curses the driver for the high speed of his car and his rash driving or finds that the accident could have been certainly avoided, if the driver had stopped his car instead of his dodging with the pedestrian with his infernal machine. I don't see why the motorist should not stop his car, instantly he sees a pedestrian is in danger of being run over. Probably the motorist is too proud a man and possibly he thinks it below his dignity to stop his machine even at the risk of human life. I should think that "stop motor" before the accident takes place will evidently prove more humane than "stop motor" after the accident has taken place. I believe the police and the magistracy will certainly be able to save a good many human lives, if they can direct their efforts to bring about the above suggestion.—Yours etc.

V. B. P.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Saturday, February 17.)
(First race starts at 3-15 p.m.).

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Magyar 9-12, Silver Balm 9-12, Salandra 9-11, Bachelor's Wedding 9-10, Kiltoi 9-5, Silver Thrush 8-12, Politian 8-12, Llangeinor 8-6, Evett 8-2, Royal Ambition 8-1, Criton 8-0, Triple Alliance 7-6, Screamer 7-5, Summer Thyme 7-3, Joyous Gard 7-2, Thunder 7-1, Santa Barbara 6-11, Carpentia 6-0, Spenser 6-0.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Salandra 9-12, Patrick 9-0, Verge 8-8, Pastime 8-8, Forward III 8-3, Forfeit Lass 7-8, Tootsie 7-3, Criton 7-2, Black Kite 6-12, Binfield Grove 6-2, Kenilworth 6-0, Premiere 6-0, Dorian 6-0.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7 lbs.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Waynflete 9-12, Vanity Box 9-9, Miletus 9-7, Kenilworth 9-3, Gipsy's Advice 9-0, Fire Finch 8-10, Premiere 8-9, Bedspread 8-7, Kinsale 8-7, Twa Brigs 8-4, Penny Pie 8-1, Bed-time 8-0, County Cricket 8-0, Matchless Maud 7-13, Rolling Stock 7-12, Anthracite 7-12, King's Head 7-9, Margreen 7-9, Tollendal 7-8, Rueful 7-5, Madrina 7-5, Sister Susie 7-1, Dorian 6-12, Drill Mistress 6-7.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Santa Barbara 9-12, Miletus 9-4, Philanthropist 9-0, Sugar Loaf 8-12, Kim III 8-5, Spenser 8-4, Bed-time 7-12, Yuan 7-10, Vidi 7-10, Ute 7-3.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Dress 9-12, Dunskey 9-10, Dollet 9-2, Final Proof 9-1, Lucky Thought 8-11, Highfield Lady 8-8, Impecunious 8-6, Servian 8-6, Bellicose 8-2, Oosmania 8-0, Mintspear 7-10, Sungrebe 7-8, Wise Thrush 7-3, Chastity 7-2, Minimum 6-13.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Majbur 9-12, Kayid 9-8, Beyrut 9-5, Singer 9-3, Purity 8-12, White Silk 8-12, Money Gold 8-9, Sir Knight 8-4, Ruby Mine 8-0, Longboat 7-13, Ajax 7-13, East Court 7-12, Section 7-11, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-10, Royal Court 7-9, Excelsior 7-5, Gazal 7-3, Malacca 7-3, Black Hussar 7-1, Makbul 7-0, Iron Chest 7-0, Ace of Royals 6-9, Osprey 6-6, Pasha 6-0, Raven 6-0.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 7 lbs.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 Furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12, Red Cross 9-3, Tammooz 8-12, Durban 8-8, Defender 8-4, Vellard 7-13, Young Majub 7-7, Ace of Hearts 7-7, Maasal 7-2, Lord Roseberry 6-8, Engine 6-3, Mat-hat-Baig 6-0, Ruby Fish 6-0, Rosy Morn 6-0.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 7 lbs.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Silver Balm 9-12, Salandra 9-11, Kiltoi 9-5, Silver Thrush 8-12, Politian 8-12, Leangeinor 8-6, Evett 8-2, Royal Ambition 8-1, Criton 8-0, Triple Alliance 7-6, Screamer 7-5, Summer Thyme 7-3, Joyous Gard 7-2, Thunder 7-1, Santa Barbara 6-11, Carpentia 6-0.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Salandra 9-12, Patrick 9-0, Verge 8-8, Pastime 8-8, Forward III 8-3, Forfeit Lass 7-8, Tootsie 7-3, Black Kite 6-12, Binfield Grove 6-2, Kenilworth 6-0.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Kenilworth 9-3, Fire Finch 8-10, Premiere 8-9, Bedspread 8-7, Kinsale 8-7, Penny Pie 8-1, Bed-time 8-0, Country Cricket 8-0, Rolling Stock 7-12, Anthracite 7-12, King's Head 7-9, Margreen 7-9, Dorian 6-12.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Santa Barbara 9-12, Philanthropist 9-0, Sugar Loaf 8-12, Kim III 8-5, Spenser 8-4, Yuan 7-10, Ute 7-3.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Dress 9-12, Dunskey 9-10, Dollet 9-2, Final Proof 9-1, Impecunious 8-6, Servian 8-6, Oosmania 8-0, Sungrebe 7-8, Wise Thrush 7-3, Minimum 6-13.

THEGAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Majbur 9-12, Beyrut 9-5, Singer 9-3, Purity 8-12, White Silk 8-12, Money Gold 8-9, Sir Knight 8-4, Ruby Mine 8-0, Longboat 7-13, Ajax 7-13, Section 7-11, Nizam-ul-mulk 7-10, Royal Court 7-9, Excelsior 7-5, Gazal 7-3, Malacca 7-3, Black Hussar 7-1, Pasha 6-0.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12, Red Cross 9-3, Tammooz 8-12, Durban 8-8, Defender 8-4, Vellard 7-13, Young Majub 7-7, Maasal 7-2, Lord Roseberry 6-8, Engine 6-3, Ruby Fish 6-0.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMKNT.

In connection with the Marryat Cup Championship Tournament the following matches were played yesterday:—

R. D. England beat V. Fox 6—1, 7—5.

A. E. Kibblewhite beat W. Irwin, 4—6 6—1, 7—5.

The Finals will be played to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

R. D. England v. A. E. Kibblewhite.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If one takes a most common sense view of the Registration Ordinance, one cannot help coming to but one conclusion and that is that the ordinance is meant only for Europeans, and Anglo-Indians; or, expressed the other way, is "not" meant for Indians.

Yet, under the question of questions, as to who is, or is not, a European British Subject, not a few Indians, perhaps, would become liable to registration, and its attendant concomitants, if "European British Subject" be read strictly within the meaning of Section 4 (1) (i) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

One need not take an extreme case like that taken by the "Times of India," this morning, when it put as a poser the case of an illegitimate child of a Madrasi Ayah, by a Pariah (how despicably Anglo-Indian by the way, is this expression!) being born in London, and its sequel.

No, an average case of an Indian gentleman, born in London, or broadly, coming within the scope of the definition of European British Subject, as given in the section of the Criminal Code, quoted above, will do equally well.

Therefore, let us suppose the case of a Hindu or Parsi gentleman being born in London. "Should he register himself?"

Your contemporary gives it up, and perhapes you may do the same. So, the only authority who can give definite rulings on these "knotty problems" is the Government itself. Will Government condescend to do so?—Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN."

Bombay, 14th February, 1917.

"BURGOYNE" FOR PURITY
SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY

BURGOYNE'S SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME

is so prepared that the constituents serve to construct Bone, Nerve and Muscle, and thereby strengthen the whole body. It has been found of especial benefit to persons living in hot countries where, owing to the conditions of the climate, they suffer from lack of physical strength and endurance, and when the appetite and digestion has become impaired.

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Upto 15th February 1917.

Our Satisfaction Flute Harmonium is very sweet and best suited for all climates and musics. Guaranteed for 3 years. Prices:—Single reed Rs. 40, 45, 50, now sold for Rs. 20, 22-8, 25. Double reed Rs. 60, 70, 80, 90, now sold for Rs. 30, 35, 40 45. Best Double reed Folding Harmonium (which can be played both by hands and legs):—No. 1. Original price Rs. 130, now sold for Rs. 65. No. 2, original price Rs. 180, now offered for Rs. 90. Every order must accompany one-fourth the value in advance.

NATIONAL HARMONIUM Co.,
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ALMOND-CONFECTION.

Very efficacious in this season.

Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Cardamoms, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Clough, Constipation, Piles, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces,. Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers tin. Postage extra.

B. A. Police C. from British Guiana, America, and Dr. Ram Sarma write from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 3-3-16.

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy Shop
112, O. P. Tank Road, Bombay No. 4.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee.)

R. S. UNANI'S TONIC PILLS

These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision, bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men, women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price—1 Rupee.)

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CONSUMPTION.

Curdled-Milk-treatment with *Lacto Nectar* is the most scientific and reliable Indian method of treating *CONSUMPTION*, anaemia, chlorosis and general debility. Particulars with testimonials sent post free on application to:—

LACTO-NECTAR DPOTE,
SION, BOMBAY.

WATER SUPPLY TO BANDRA.

SUGGESTED REDUCTION IN RATE.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS REJECTED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding. The principal item before the Corporation was the question of water supply to the Bandra Municipality at the rate of annas eight per 1,000 gallons. the contract being for a period of four years. After a good deal of discussion the proposal was thrown out together with the amendments.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:

The supply at present drawn by the Bandra Municipality is about 1,72,500 gallons per diem which is well within the maximum limit of 3,00,000 gallons per diem suggested by the Water Supply Committee in their report. There will therefore be no difficulty in continuing the supply to Bandra and I recommend that the agreement be renewed. At the same time I recommend that the following modifications, which have been agreed to by the Bandra Municipality, should be made in the terms of the agreement:—

(1) The rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons mentioned in clause 1 of the agreement to be reduced to annas 8 per 1,000 gallons, the latter being the rate recommended by the Water Supply Committee and approved by the Corporation under their resolution No. 5689, dated the 23rd November 1914, for water supply to the local bodies in Salsette. The reduced rate to be given effect to from the 1st January 1916, this being the date on or about which the increased supply from Tansa was made available in Bombay.

(2) In consequence of this reduction in the rate the allowance of 10 per cent made on account of leakage in the water mains to be discontinued.

(3) The renewed agreement to be subject to withdrawal at any time after 90 days' notice to that effect.

This clause is proposed with a view to meeting the contingency of the Bombay Municipality being unable to continue the supply for such a long period as 4 years at the reduced rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons.

(4) Half-yearly bills at the full rate to be preferred instead of quarterly bills as hitherto.

This will reduce the number of bills and at the same time bring the practice into accordance with the practice in Bombay.

(5) Under clause 7 of the agreement which has expired all the water supplied to the Bandra Municipality was in the first instance charged for at the full rate, but a rebate was allowed in respect of charitable properties calculated according to the difference between the amount actually paid for such water and the amount which would have been charged for such water by the Bombay Municipality if it had been supplied to similar institutions in Bombay, subject to the limitation that the water so charged for was in no case to exceed the proportion of 9 per cent. of the total consumption. It is proposed that this concession should be continued, subject to the 9 per cent. limitation, but that the agreement should provide that the President, Bandra Municipality, shall furnish a certificate in April and October every year showing the total monthly consumption for charitable purposes during the preceding half-year.

Under the present agreement certificates relating to individual institutions have to be furnished. As, however, the Hydraulic Engineer could not verify these certificates in detail as he has not sufficient staff to read the respective meters which are distributed over a large area, rebates have in fact been granted in accordance with certificates of consumption as recorded in the Bandra Municipal books. It is not worth while, I think, to employ a special staff for the purpose of verifying these claims in detail, especially as the quantity of water for charitable purposes is limited to 9 per cent. of the total. It is therefore proposed that the certificate of the President regarding the consumption of water for charitable purposes should in future be considered sufficient.

This proposal could not be submitted earlier as all the above modifications had to be discussed and the consent of the Bandra Municipality obtained to them.

RATE-PAYERS' INTERESTS.

Dr. R. K. Dadachanji moved a resolution embodying the suggestions contained in the letter.

Mr. J. B. Petit said there was nothing wrong in principle to give water supply to outlying towns. He wanted to know whether the benefit of the reduction in the water rates would be given to the rate-payers of Bandra, or to the Municipality. He moved an amendment that the people of Bandra should be given a proportionate reduction in the water rate, as was given to the Bandra Municipality.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded. He said the Corporation should not give up the right of supervision.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said it would be absolutely of no advantage to the people of Bandra to give a reduction to them in the water rate, because the money had to come in one way or other from the pockets of the rate-payers, whether it was more or less.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he did not see any reason why they should encourage the Bandra Municipality to continue its bad supply of water to the people there. He opposed any reduction in the charges.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, said half of the period of the contract had already expired. The Bandra Municipality should make no profit out of the water supply. They were giving water to them for the benefit of the citizens, and not with a view that the Bandra Municipality should make a profit out of it. He was opposed to the whole of the rebate going to the Municipality, half of it at least should go to the people. He thought a three years' contract was illegal, and that in future a contract should be made only for one year.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the Bandra Municipality should give its rate-payers the benefit of the reduction and they should not be allowed to make a profit.

The Commissioner said the rate was fixed by the Corporation in 1914 and at that time they should have known what Bandra Municipality was charging to the rate-payers there.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said they should not interfere with the matter. He thought the Bandra Municipality should have opened negotiations six or eight months before the termination of the contract. In this instance they would have to pay the Bandra Municipality a rebate. The Corporation was giving the Municipality all sorts of concessions, but they should not allow this trickery to pass on the part of the Bandra Municipality. He added a rider that the concession might be made from the date of the ratification of the contract and that during the interval the old rate should be charged.

Mr. A. M. Tod opposed the amendment. It was not for the Corporation to interfere with the internal management of the Bandra Municipality.

Mr. J. P. Orr said if the reduced rate was accepted by the Corporation they should not now go in face of it. The Bandra Municipality was a struggling Municipality financially. They must assist them.

The amendment of Mr. J. B. Petit was thrown out, so also Dr. R. K. Dadachanji's proposition with Mr. D. E. Wacha's rider. A poll was then demanded and the result was that there were 19 members for and 26 against the proposition.

After some other minor items had been discussed the Corporation adjourned, early, to Thursday next.

RECRUITMENT OF MAHARS.

TWO SPECIAL COMPANIES TO BE RAISED

The following letter dated the 6th instant from the Commissioner, Southern Division, addressed to Mr. Papanna Jallia, a member of the Committee of the Belgaum Centre of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, will be read with interest:—

"With reference to the representation of Mahars and Parwaris dated 8th October, 1916 praying that the restriction on the recruitment of Mahars for the Indian Army may be removed, Mr. Papanna Jallia and others of Belgaum are informed that the Government of India have decided, if suitable men are forthcoming, to raise two special companies (228 men in each) of Mahars, and that these Companies, for which recruiting will be carried out by the Recruiting Collector for Marhattas and Deccani Mahomedans, will be attached one to the Infantry at Secundrabad and the other to the Infantry at St. Thomas' Mount. The Commissioner further intimates that Government propose to recruit Mahars as motor drivers for the Army and that Government trust that the petitioners will afford the Recruiting Collector all the assistance in their power in obtaining suitable men."

THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS.

At a meeting of the Society held on Wednesday, with Mr. W. Turner Green in the Chair, Mr. Huge C. Cocke, Chartered Accountant read a paper on Bank Balance Sheets. Among the representatives of the local banks present were Messrs. R. Aitkin of the Bank of Bombay, Haig Brown of Messrs. King, King and Co., H. E. Woir of the Allahabad Bank of India, J. B. Crichton of the Mercantile Bank of India, A. G. Gray of the Bank of India and S. N. Ponchkhanawala of the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Mr. Cocke discussed in detail the nature of the entries to be made under the different heads of a Bank Balance Sheet and drew particular attention to the classification of book debts into secured, unsecured, good, doubtful and bad, the valuation of securities at market rates, the precise nature of the Preliminary Expenses account, debts due by Directors, and secret reserves. On the invitation of Mr. Green, the president, Messrs. Crichton, Ponchkhanawalla and S. B. Billimoria expressed their views on some of the questions raised in Mr. Cocke's lecture. The meeting came to a close with the concluding remarks of Mr. K. S. Aiyar, the vice-president who had taken the chair in the absence of the president who had left a little earlier on account of another engagement.

The thanks of the Society were offered to the lecturer and the visitors.

"A DISGRACE TO BOMBAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of the Committe of this Association having been drawn to some remarks recently made by Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, and reported in the local newspapers to the effect that it was a disgrace that a City such as Bombay lacked a properly equipped ambulance service for the removal of victims of street accidents I am directed to state for general information that towards the end of the year 1911 the members of this Association, by way of commemorating the visit of their Majesties the King-Eperor and Queen Empress to Bombay, presented the City with a service of seven wheeled ambulances. These were kindly obtained on their behalf by the St. John Ambulance Association and on arrival formally presented at a public gathering of citizens held in the compound of the Head Police Office, Crawford Market H. E. Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham) then Governor of Bombay in accepting the gift said *inter alia*:—"We have all seen the equipment which has been provided, and we can judge how admirably it is fitted to the requirements. . . . . I have now the honour to hand over this fine equipment to the keeping of the St. John Ambulance Association to be held in commemoration of the visit of their Majesties and to be used in the noble service of suffering humanity."

As this statement of fact may be of some interest in the light of Dr. Nunan's observations I am desired to ask you to be so good enough as to give it publicity through the medium of your valuable journal.—Yours, etc.

R. D. HUGHES,
Secretary.

Bombay Trades Association,
232, Hornby Road, Fort, Feb. 14.

PSYCHIC IN THE POLICE COURT.

CHARGE OF FORTUNE TELLING.

COUNSEL AND MAGISTRATE

The hearing was concluded by Mr. Francis at West London Police Court on January 6 of the charge against Almira Brockway, fifty-nine, an American citizen, who described herself as a psychic, of Linden-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, of professing to tell fortunes, says the "Morning Post." When arrested the defendant said she did not tell fortunes, but simply got into communication with the spirits. In some cases she did not succeed.

IRISH MAGISTRATE'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. William Copeland Trimble, a Magistrate and Town Councillor of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, who mentioned that he had raised the only cavalry squadron formed during the war, said that until recently he was not a believer in psychic matters. In the course of inquiries he came to London and saw Madame Brockway at the end of November. She was tired, the evening was gloomy, and the gas was not lit. She told him to write down on slips of paper the names of those with whom he wished to communicate. On one of the papers he wrote the name "Noel Desmond Trimble," who had died in the war. The reply he got to the question was that Noel had endeavoured to impress himself upon Rex. When Witness spoke to his daughter about it she said: "Noel has been with me frequently." Another question was: "Have you seen Lion?" (short for Lionel, a son who had died about t'irteen years ago). The answer was: "Yes, I have been waiting for you." Madame Brockway told him that his daughter had a faculty for communicating if she chose to develop it. When he spoke to his daughter about it she said: "Yes, I know I have the power, because I have both seen and heard." Still sceptical, he paid a second visit, taking a set of test questions. One, addressed to his son Noel, was "Where is Rex?" The answer was, "He is far away." As a matter of fact, Rex was in Macedonia. The next question was "Were you insured?" and the reply was that Noel remembered that he was in an office, and gave some details of a large document, half in writing and half in print, which witness took to be a policy. A third question was whether Noel's passing was painless. Noel's elder brother, who was in the same brigade, and saw him interred, had written to say that Noel died without pain. As soon as witness asked the question Madame Brockway went through all the contortions of suffocation, so that it was painful for him to look upon her. He told her it was enough, and she said that Noel's body turned black and that he had been gassed. It was not till some time after that soldiers from the front informed him that the body was discoloured, his son having been gassed.

EVIDENCE OF THE DEFENDANT.

Madame Brockway, in her evidence, said that she was born in Wisconsin in 1858, and married in 1877. Her husband died four years ago. In her earlier days her husband had a large department store, where she had charge of the dressmaking. She lost her fortune through a large fire. Her husband was also an X-ray doctor and an inventor of electrical appliances. Shortly after their marriage they made investigations into spiritualism for their own satisfaction, in order to discover whether the e was a life beyond the grave. She first commenced working as a medium by means of slate writing. Because she believed that the gift had been given her freely by God and she ought to give it away freely, she made no charge for her services. Coming to the enn of her resources, however, she communicated with the Guides in the spirit world, and they pointed out that Jesus Christ said that a labourer was worthy of his hire. After that she made charges for her work. Describing her mode of procedure, she said that people came to her and wrote questions on paper. What was on the paper she did not know until the Spirit Guide told her. If the writing was very bad it was quite possible that the Spirit Guide might make mistakes. She only told people what the spirits told her. She was possessed by a spirit, and very frequently did not know what her mouth might be saying. She was an ordained minister, and had had churches at Boston, Chicago, and many other cities. Invited over here to open a British College of Psychic Science, she left a church where she was making more money than she was receiving in London to-day. Her reason for coming to London was that her only son was in France holding a responsible Red Cross position. He had received several medals for heroic conduct. Madame Brockway declared that the statement of Mr. Ashton, a previous witness, was inaccurate in several particulars.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MADAME BROCKWAY.

Mr. Barker (for the prosecution), cross-examining the defendant—I suggest to you, though it may be very painful, that your son was wanted by the police in America in 1911 and that he has not been there since?—I never knew he was wanted there.

As a fortune-teller and a much-wanted criminal, a noted clairvoyant and fortune-teller?—That is news to me.

It is curious that he has not been back to America since 1911?—He had business in France.

Does he not run a cinematograph show in Paris?—Yes, for the last six weeks. He works for the Red Cross.

He has been running it for big prices, say, 10,000 dollars?—I do not know.

And you were going over to assist him?—I cannot say so. She declared that at the time of the alleged offence she was in a semi-conscious condition, and did not know what she was saying.

The Magistrate remarked that a new line of defence was being opened.

Mr. Wild—This fact of unconsciousness is one of the first elements of psychic work. I am afraid, sir, that you do not know the first elements; therefore you should not try this case.

Madame Brockway added that if people came to her in a spirit of mendacity they got lies.

The Magistrate—Are you only unconscious when they come with lies?—I am unconscious at all times.

The Magistrate—You are conscious when you ask for the guinea fee?

Mr. Wild—Have you more than one guide?—Yes, I have two or three guides.

Have you ever played any conjuring tricks by opening papers and reading names on them?—Never, sir. I swear it. The moment I touch the paper the guide will be by my side, and he or she will read out the name on the paper.

Mr. J. H. McKenzie said he was a motor engineer by occupation. For some years he had been interested in psychic science and had spent thousands of pounds on it. He was paying for the defence of Madame Brockway. He considered spiritualism to be a most important science. Sir William Crookes was the president of the College of Psychic Science, which was being formed. A person attending a sitting with the intention of deceiving would create such a disturbance in the psychic atmosphere that the medium would say almost anything she heard.

COUNSEL AND MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Wild—Are these lying spirits?

Mr. Barker—What is the use of asking Mr. McKenize or anyone else such a question?

Mr. Wild—I ask for the Magistrate's ruling on the question.

The Magistrate—I call it a ridiculous question.

Mr. Wild—I feel it is impossible to have this case tried in anything like the atmosphere in which it ought to be tried, and I cannot carry it any further.

Mr. Wild then picked up his papers and left the Court.

The Magistrate said that he was sorry Mr. Wild had taken that course. He had no hesitation in saying there ought to be a conviction. He would be the last in the world to say anything that would arrest the propaganda of psychical science. There would be a fine of £50 and 30 guineas costs.

Notice of appeal was given, which was allowed.

Mr. Barker asked for an order for defendant's deportation.

The Magistrate recommended the defendant for deportation, but said that any order made would not be executed pending an appeal.

A BREEZE IN MADRAS HIGH COURT

JUDGE EXPRESSES REGRET.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

The appellate side of the High Court today presided over by Justices Ayling and Napier, was the scene of a passage at arms between Mr. Justice Napier and the Hon. Mr. T. Ranga Chariar who was arguing a criminal revision petition.

Mr. Justice Napier remarked with reference to a point of law urged on the court, that it had not been raised before the admission court, and in taking it at that time he was wasting the time of the court. Mr. Ranga Chariar submitted that the point had been taken and that his Lordship was under a misapprehension in thinking otherwise.

Questioned whether he had any authority bearing on the point Mr. Ranga Chariar proceeded to read his authorities and in the course of his reading Mr. Justice Napier again interrupted him by remarking that the learned vakil was wasting the time of the court as, in his opinion, the authorities had no bearing on the point in question.

Mr. Ranga Chariar who resented the observation submitted that that was not the treatment to be meted out to a senior practitioner of his standing and said he feared that there would be no use of his proceeding with the case if his Lordship continued in that mood. Mr. Ranga Chariar then sat down, when Mr. Justice Ayling intervened and asked him to proceed with his arguments. Mr. Justice Napier at that stage expressed his regret at what had passed and requested Mr. Ranga Chariar to forget the incident.

Mr. Ranga Chariar accepted his Lordship's expression of regret and proceeded with his arguments.

SENTENCE ON A MAGISTRATE.

CONVICTED FOR BRIBERY.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Feb. 15.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Wali Mahomed, ex-City Magistrate of Hyderabad, was charged with receiving bribes. The Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 on each of the two counts. Bail was applied for on behalf of the accused and has been granted pending an appeal.

Government of India have decided that warranted officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Colonial units shall be granted a special allowance of three annas per diem for any period during which they serve in India, subject to the condition that field service rations are not drawn concurrently with special allowance. The allowance will be admissible with retrospective effect from the date of landing in India.

GORDON V. GORDON.

ALIMONY FIXED AT RS. 1,400 A MONTH.

THE RIGHTS OF A WIFE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Constance Eveline Gordon,—Petitioner *vs* France Fredrick Gordon—Respondent.

In the above suit his Lordship while passing a decree for judicial separation in favour of the plaintiff had made a reference to the Commissioner to ascertain the means of the respondent and his income during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 for the purpose of enabling the Court to make an order for the permanent alimony of the petitioner under section 37 of the Indian Divorce Act. The Commissioner made the report to which the petitioner filed exceptions. The hearing of the exceptions came on before his Lordship who after taking further evidence reserved his judgment which was delivered yesterday morning. His Lordship awarded the petitioner Rs. 1,400 a month as permanent alimony and directed that the same should be secured to the petitioner but in such a way as not to interfere with the respondent's business. In the course of his judgment his Lordship said:—

Mr. Adam, the manager, has told me that though more business had been done during 1916 the profits were not so great, but no figure has been placed before me, although that could easily have been done more than five weeks after the close of the year. I think I may safely assume that if there had been a considerable falling off in the profits for 1916 the respondent would have been able to prove it. Mr. Binning has contended that the sum of Rs. 66,000 as net profits for 1915 is not the amount available to the respondent for his personal expenditure. To keep the business going, it must be kept on increasing by the help of additional floating capital. Otherwise it must fall back. That is perfectly true. The real question is where should that floating capital come from? Mr. Croft, respondent's witness, appeared to think that there should be no floating liability. That might be an ideal state of affairs for some companies, but in others it would lead to a considerable waste of power. Because the amount of floating capital required varies from time to time, and it would often happen that large amounts of the proprietor's capital would be lying idle whereas only the exact amount necessary for the business is paid for when it is borrowed. If I were to hold that it was necessary to re-invest in the business a large proportion of the Rs. 66,000 before deciding what was available to the respondent, I should be giving him compound interest on that amount without any corresponding benefit to the petitioner. For though after permanent alimony has been fixed the respondent may apply to the Court to have it reduced there is no corresponding provision which enabled the petitioner to apply for its increase.

AN IRRELEVANT ARGUMENT.

Then, considering all the circumstances, what is a reasonable amount to allow? It has been said generally that it should not be less than 1/3rd or more than half of the husband's income. Mr. Binning has referred somewhat unwisely I think to the fact that the petitioner had no private income of her own when she married the respondent; that is quite irrelevant, though the fact of her having a private income would be relevant also to the fact, that under the private deed of separation of 1911 the petitioner accepted an allowance of £300 a year but that too, is irrelevant. There are no children of the marriage so I have only to consider the individual expenses of the husband and the wife. Marriage is a partnership and while it lasts the total income is the joint income of the two. It matters not whether the husband contributes the whole or the greater part. It is not a question of money. In various ways both contribute equally to the joint adventure. Only it is considered that if they have to live apart the husband should as a rule be allowed more for his expenses than the wife. The petitioner has conceded that in asking that alimony should be fixed at Rs. 1,500 a month or Rs. 18,000 per annum, which on the figure for 1915 would still have Rs. 48,000 for the respondent; that would allow an ample margin for financing the business after providing for his private expenses. Mr. Binning has offered Rs. 12,000 per annum chiefly as far as I can gather on the two grounds which I have called out but also on the ground that the additional payment of Rs. 6,000 per annum would cripple the respondent's business. I do not think that is likely to be brought about if the respondent exercises ordinary care as regards his personal expenditure. Putting that as high as Rs. 3,000 a month he would still have Rs. 12,000 to re-invest in the business in addition to so much of the amount reserved for depreciation which was not actually required for writing down the existing machinery and stock beyond what should reasonably be done. Taking into consideration everything that Mr. Binning has argued on behalf of the respondent I find that it would be reasonable to fix the alimony out of the available income of the respondent at Rs. 1,400 a month.

This must be secured to the petitioner but not in such a way as to interfere with the respondent's business. I think I can safely leave it to counsel to arrange how this can be done. Liberty to apply.

Respondent to pay the petitioner's cost as between attorney and client including the costs of hearing on exceptions.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Binning appeared for the respondent.

Attorneys for the petitioner:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the respondent:—Messrs. Crawford, Bayly and Co.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

THE TOWN HALL BOMBAY

ON SUNDAY NEXT at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. Mr. D. E. WACHA.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTION I.

(a) This public meeting expresses its great satisfaction at the announcement made by H. E. The Viceroy proposing to enrol Indians in their own units for general Military Service in India for the duration of the war; and trusts that in respect of commissioned rank, status, prospects and training the Indians enrolled will be placed on a footing of perfect equality with the European British Subjects of the Crown and in that belief urges upon the people to respond whole-heartedly to the call for the Defence of the Empire.

(b) This meeting further urges that it is absolutely necessary to create a territorial Indian Army for each division of the several Provinces manned by Indian Officers as a permanent measure.

(c) This meeting also urges that Indians should be immediately admitted in the existing armies on equal terms with their British fellow-subjects, both as to admission and commissions.

RESOLUTION II.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay respectfully represents to the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that public opinion throughout this Country, views with alarm the prospects of the continuance of the system of Indentured Emigration from India for howsoever small a period; and this meeting earnestly appeals to them for the immediate and unconditional abolition of the system and the total prohibition of recruitment of Indentured Labour.

RESOLUTION III.

That the Chairman be and is hereby authorised and requested to communicate the above resolutions to the proper authorities.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.,
Sir Naryan Chandavarkar,
Sir Stanley Reed,
Hon. Mr. Jinnah,
Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta,
Hon. Mr. Sheriff D. Kanji,
Mr. C. H. Setalwad,
Mr. W. A. Chambers,
Mr. J. B. Petit,
Mr. B. J. Desai,
Mr. H. P. Mody,
Mr. M. A. Mahomed Khan,
Mr. Narottam M. Goculdass,
Mr. B. G. Horniman,
Mr. C. F. Andrews,
and
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 16, 1917.

THE FIRST NEED OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The important place which scientific research occupies in the industrial organization of a country, has only come to be fully recognized as a result of the war's revelations. The Home Government have already applied the hard experience gained during the last two years by liberally endowing scientific research. In this country, the matter is still being considered by the Industries Commission. It is noteworthy that in the Memorandum presented to the Commission by the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,—an institution that has not yet fulfilled the great hopes that were entertained at its inception,—due importance is attached to the pressing need of developing the chemical department of the Institute into a large chemical institute dealing with chemistry in all its branches. "The department of applied chemistry," the Memorandum states, "is doing the kind of work for which there seems to be the greatest demand and as a department of general and organic chemistry settled down to regular work after the initial stages of organisation the tendency has been to deal more and more with problems having practical application and thus to some extent it has become another department of applied chemistry." This is the kind of work which has, it is rightly recognized, an immediate importance and which must be undertaken on a very much larger scale than at present and the Council, therefore, suggest that the Institute may well develop on these lines. The practical realisation of the relation between applied chemistry and industrial advancement, is clearly demonstrated in a very interesting and suggestive article entitled "Possibilities of Chemical Industries in India," which Dr. P. C. Ray,—the greatest authority on chemical research in the country,—contributes to the current number of the "Modern Review."

The development of chemical industries, Dr. Ray says, is dependent on the economic utilisation of the bye-products and can only proceed *pari passu* with the general industrial development and educational advancement of the country. "The simultaneous growth of a system of interdependent industries," he adds, "is essential so that the bye-products in one industry may be profitably utilised in another." No immediate results can, of course, be expected, but once the foundation has been successfully established, progress will be assured. Prof Ray instances the production of coal tar colours in Germany whose value now amounts to £50,000,000 annually. This coal tar colour industry is now essentially a German industry, but, it is important to bear in mind that it is "the result of over forty years of continuous research work and of untiring manufacturing and merchandise effect and development." Its phenomenal success has been facilitated largely by the simultaneous growth of "a chain of allied industries in which the bye-products of the great colour industry are most economically utilised." Dr. Ray emphasizes the importance of alkalis and sulphuric acid,—the mother of all industries,—not merely for the manufacturing processes connected with most industries but also for the manufacture of other chemicals, various chlorides and bleaching materials which are so important for daily consumption in the textile and paper mills and for various other industries. Dr. Ray's treatment of the subject of alkali manufacture and its bearing on the general industrial development merit careful attention. He shows how the manufacture according to modern processes, of alkalis has not been taken up in India and how on the other hand, the local manufacture of alkalis is urgently necessary to meet the gradually increasing requirements of such industries as soap, oil, dyeing and paper manufacture, the raw materials for which are abundantly available in the country. Dr. Ray, however, strikes a note of caution that unless the manufacture is conducted on a very large scale,—that is, unless a captain of industry with the genius and resources of a Tata were to enter the field,—economical production of alkalis and of the various bye-products, is impossible so as to compete with imported articles, the capital already sunk in the alkali works in England being enormous and from the Indian point of view simply colossal.

Dr. Ray's observations on the indispensable character of sulphuric acid for industrial purposes and on the principal factors which hinder the manufacture of this acid in the country and consequently the development of alkali and chlorine industries, are no less instructive. One of the uses of cheap sulphuric acid is for the manufacture of fertilisers, notably the manufacture of super-phosphates from bones, the use of which, Dr. Ray deplores, has not yet become popular in India on account of absence of education of the agricultural population in the matter of "intensive cultivation." An enormous quantity of bones is every year going out of the country for conversion into fertilisers elsewhere. Again the large exports from India of oil-cakes of all sorts,—valuable as the trade is,—only show that the use of oil-cakes as fertilisers has not become popular in India. It is remarkable also, as Dr. Ray points out, that India is a large producer of cotton-seed, but she exports most of the seeds instead of building up a large industry of cotton-oil and cotton-oil products.

It is, however, on the subject of the present dearth of organic dye-stuffs employed in our textile and leather industries and on the possibility of developing our chemical industry in this direction, that Dr. Ray is most stimulating. "An undertaking for starting a factory for the production of dye-stuff and fine chemicals," he candidly declares, "is foredoomed to failure and disappointment." And he has good reasons for this view. Even in England and America, as he reminds us, where there are already such industries in existence and where people are feeling still more keenly the scarcity of these, there is still some hesitation among a section of the people as to further attempts towards advancement of the industry. What then is the obstacle? It is the apprehension of the competition of Germany and in this connection Dr. Ray quotes Prof. Perkin.—perhaps the highest authority in England on Organic Chemistry. "I am inclined to think" Prof. Perkin says,

"that we must be prepared to face the certainty that some years must elapse before we can compete successfully against organisations which have taken years to develop and bring to perfection. Many of us hold the view that in order to present undersselling and other methods of competition, the Government ought to protect the new venture for ten years at least by placing an important duty of not less than 25 per cent. on all German dyes and othes organic products."

The grounds of apprehension can be realised only after a due consideration of the enormous German organisation in respect of this industry. Some idea of this can be gathered from a few facts mentioned by Dr. Ray. For transportation within the plant, the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabric, one of the big German companies, utilises 42 miles of rail-road; its water-works supply 10 billion gallons yearly, and its ice factory 12,000 tons of ice; it has four hundred steam engines and five hundred electric motors, nearly as many telephone stations, and 25 steam fire engines; it has a frontage on the Rhine of one and a half miles and handles sulphuric acid in tank steamers; finally, in about the year 1908, it employed 217 chemists, 142 civil engineers, 8,000 workmen and a commercial staff of 918. There are four such great and eighteen smaller companies in Germany engaged in the dye-stuff industry, so that the number of research chemists alone in all the factories would come up to several thousands.

With the prospect of competition on this scale, we can only profitably direct our energies, Dr. Ray believes, in other channels where we have already found some indication of success. India exports annually from 12 to 14 crores of rupees worth of raw hides and skin. "It is an act of national folly and crime," he says, "to allow a single raw hide or skin to leave our shores, which has not properly been turned into the finished leather. If we take the average price of raw skin at Rs. 7, a very moderate price, a simple calculation will show that we in our helplessness and ignorance allow about 50 crores of rupees per annum to slip out of our hands." He insists, therefore, that while patience and perseverance should be our watchwords, the importance of scientific organisation should be more and more realised and local conditions and the genius of the people should determine which particular industry should be chosen, and, above all, such industries alone should be taken in hand, which have a fair and reasonable chance of outliving foreign competition. Last but not least, we should bear in mind the causes that have brought about the present abject industrial condition of India, once famous for her matallurgical skill as for other things that went to make a country commercially and industrially great. That lesson is the lesson of the decline of the scientific spirit in the country and on this point the following remarks of Dr. Ray deserve attention and thought:

"The arts, being relegated to the low castes and the professions made hereditary, a certain degree of fineness, delicacy and deftness in manipulation was no doubt secured but this was done at a terrible cost. The intellectual portion of the community being then withdrawn from the active participation in the arts, the *how* and *why* of phenomena,—the co-ordination of cause and effect,—were lost sight of; the spirit of enquiry gradually died out among a nation naturally prone to speculation and metaphysical subtleties and India for once bade adieu to experimental and inductive sciences. Her soil was rendered unfit for the birth of a Boyle, a Descartes or a Newton and her very name was all but expunged from the map of the scientific world."

Sir Jagdishchandra Bose and Dr. Ray himself have regained much of the ancient renown of the country in scientific research, but the needs of the present and the future demand an increasing number of such workers.

Notes of the Day.

Field-Marshal Haig's Forecast.

The report of the interview which the British Co'mmander-in-Chief has just given to a correspondent in Paris will be read with the greatest interest throughout the Empire. There is one statement specially made by Marchal Haig which will attract a great deal of notice and attention. "Do not forget," he said, "that the Western front is and will remain the principal front, *on which I am convinced the decision in the war will take place.* Hence our policy of making the Western front defensively and offensively the best." The importance of the Western front, of course, goes without saying, but in regard to the sentence we have italicised, it may not be without interest to recall that not a few of the military authorities,—professional and non-professional,—were of opinion until lately that a deadlock having been reached, as they thought, on the Western front, the issue of the war would be decided in the East.

A Journalist Strategist.

Among the amateur experts Mr. J. L. Garvin specially devoted his wide knowledge and brilliant imagination to showing in the "Observer" week by week precisely how it was going to be done. And the view that the Allies would find their way into the heart of Germany *via* the Eastern front was extensively shared. Nor was it inherently improbable. The brisk movement on the Eastern front contrasted hopefully with the monotony and stagnation of the "stalemate" on the Western. The view was advanced that the Allies, by a concerted pressure and with Salonika as the Southern base, would be able to beat down the Austrian resistance and break into Austrian territory (Russia's dashing successes in Galicia encouraged the notion), as a preliminary to attacking Germany, as it were, in the rear.

The New Decision.

The whole question, however, has doubtless formed the subject of debate and consideration at the recent War Conferences of the Allies, and Field-Marshal Haig's statement may be regarded as representing the latest decision in the matter, according to which the Allies will develop and direct their plans. The interviewer asked whether the military decision would be secured by breaking down the German front, and the British Commander-in Chief's reply was explicit: "That is how I imagine the decision will take place. Trench warfare must give way to warfare of movement which alone will procure the advantages we count upon." Large offensive action may therefore be expected before very long on the Western front.

The Colossal Output.

Marshal Haig gave in the course of his interview a brief but vivid account of the gigantic scale of the output for which Britain had shouldered the responsibility. In addition to our own requirements we are supplying materials of every description to our Allies, specially Russia, Italy and Roumania: a necessary obligation, as he said, in view of the need of maintaining a united and solid front. "Already we have reached the munitions output we wanted"; said Marshal Haig, "we now want more guns and railways." Some idea of this further requirement may be formed from the statement of the Minister of Munitions at Bedford. Dr. Addison said that "we are beating the Boche in the output of heavy guns." 365 were produced in Great Britain in the last week of January compared with the average of 22 a week for the year ending June last. A magnificent advance, but the ratio evidently must be still further increased in order to make sure of the "complete victory" spoken of by Marshal Haig.

Progress of Indian Currency.

It may be worth knowing for the public interested in State currency and finance how currency has expanded since December 31st last. On that day the amount of notes in circulation was 82.16 crores. The progress of expansion since then has continued from week to week, so much so that on the 7th instant it was recorded at 84.57 crores; in other words, during the five weeks, since December 31st, the growth amounted to 2.46 crores, equal to 3 per cent. There is no appreciable increase in the stock of silver and gold coins and bullion in the Paper Currency Reserve. Even the silver bullion coinage, which stood at 3.45 crores on January 7th dwindled down to 2.15 crores on February 7th. The greatest increase is to be seen in the Gold securities held in England.

India's Support.

Perhaps for an intelligent comparison between notes in circulation and the gold securities in England, the following table will be found instructive:

		In Crores. Notes in Circulation.	Gold Securities in England.
Dec.	31, 1916	82.16	36.96
Jan.	7, 1917	82.59	31.45
Jan.	15, 1917	82.40	31.85
Jan.	31, 1917	84.36	33.69
Feb.	7, 1917	84.57	35.09

Evidently the Government has been supporting the Home Government by strengthening its holdings of gold in England. The seven weeks show an increase of 4.13 crores. This is the invisible way in which the Indian Government is supporting the British without in any way materially dislocating the financial position in this country.

"Fundamentally Erroneous."

The Patna University Bill has been widely and unreservedly condemned. The Calcutta University, which appointed a committee to consider the Bill, enters late in the field, but its voice is nodess emphatic. "We may state," says the Committee whose report is now published, "that the general impression created by a scrutiny of all the clauses is that the framers of the Bill had one paramount object in view, namely, to secure for the Local Government the maximum of control in all academic matters in the so-called University." This clinches the issue against the Bill. But that is not all. The Committee proceeds to say, "We are finally of opinion that the Bill exhibits an unwise attempt to petrify present conditions and to impose needless restrictions in various masters"—and, further, that "the Bill has been framed on lines fundamentally erroneous from an academic standpoint."

More Paper.

Materials for the manufacture of paper-pulp are largely available in India, and among recent discoveries the one that has most possiblities, perhaps, is the manufacture of paper out of cotton stalks. On this subject, some useful facts are to be found in the report of the Nagpur Agricultural Chemist, who writes: The utilization of cotton-stalks in the manufacture of paper pulp has been suggested at various times during recent years, chiefly in America. In order to determine the details of the process and the nature of the product obtained, experiments on a laboratory scale were made in the Agricultural Research Institure, Nagpur. The analysis of cotton stalks was first made and they were found to contain 42·4 per cent. of cellulose, 10·3 per cent. of moisture and 5·8 per cent. of mineral. The writer proceeds to describe the method employed in the preparation of paper-pulp and adds that small samples of paper were made which prove that paper can be prepared from cotton stalks.

WAR LOAN.

STEPS TO COPE WITH LAST HOURS' RUSH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Feb 16.

Banks and post offices will be open late to-night and to-morrow to cope with the last hours' rush for the War Loan. The Lord Mayor and Metropolitan Mayors will proceed in state to Trafalgar Square to-day to preside at the final war loan demonstration, choirs and bands taking part.

MARSHAL HAIG ON WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

"NO LASTING PEACE WITHOUT COMPLETE VICTORY".

ALLIES ON WESTERN FRONT.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG INTERVIEWED.

NO HALTING PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Received 12 noon, Feb. 15.

In the course of an interview in Paris Field-Marshal Haig said:—What we have done is enormous but we still have much to do. Already we have reached the munitions output we wanted; we now want more guns and railways. We cannot have too many guns owing to continuous wastage. Regarding railways, the disproportion between the tonnage landed at our bases and the tonnage which the railways are capable of carrying has hampered operations. The directors of English railways investigated our requirements and have given us more than we asked for and have even stripped their own railways of ballast, of which we were in want.

MATERIALS SUPPLIED TO ALLIES.

We are also supplying material of all sorts to our Allies especially Russia Italy and Roumania. We cannot escape this obligation, owing to the necessity of maintaining a united and solid front. Do not forget that the western front is and will remain the principal front on which I am convinced the decision in the war will take place. Hence our policy of making the western front defensively and offensively the best.

WARFARE OF MOVEMENT.

The correspondent asked whether the decision would be secured by breaking down the German front and Field-Marshal Haig replied:—That is how I imagine the decision will take place. Trench warfare must give way to warfare of movement which alone will procure the advantages we count upon.

Field-Marshal Haig emphasised that an incomplete or halting peace would leave Germany able to take terrible revenge in the near future. After having attacked England she would be again on the French frontiers, greedier than ever for blood and conquest. Let us, he said, beware of suspicious manoeuvres by the enemy who feeling himself lost talks of peace and seeks to divide us.

WEST THE DECISIVE FRONT.

NO LASTING PEACE WITHOUT COMPLETE VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 14.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 15.

In an interview here Field-Mashal Haig stated that the west front the the decisive front and there was no doubt that the Allies would break the German west front. The war would be decided on the battlefield and peace might be declared in 1917 but if Germany could not be entirely beaten this year the Allies would not hesitate to carry on the war. There could be no lasting peace without complete victory. British troops were indomitably resolved to fight to end.

RESTRICTION OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN GERMANY.

PREPARATORY TO SPRING CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.
Received 12-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

The correspondent of the Associated Press of America recently in Berlin telegraphs from Copenhagen that railway traffic in Germany has been greatly restricted owing to troop movements preliminary to the Spring campaign which German leaders evidently expect to open in about a week's time.

GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Feb. 15.

The "Handelsblad" says:—German troop movements on the eastern frontier have ceased and a great proportion of troops has disappeared southward.

GERMANS MASSING IN SCHLESWIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

It is reported from Denmark that German troops are massing in Schleswig.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HOLLAND AND DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.
Recd. 7-15 Feb. 15.

The "Handelsblad" says:—The communication between Holland and Dutch East Indies via New York and the Panama Canal is being discussed. It is proposed that certain Dutch steamers shall run between Holland and New York and others between New York and Java.

SUBMARINE BLUFF.

UNRESTRICTED WAR AGAINST ALL SEA TRAFFIC.

A REITERATED THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.
Received 12 noon, Feb. 15.

A Berlin official telegram says:—There is an unfounded idea abroad that submarinism will be weakened out of regard for America or for other reasons. Unrestricted war against all sea traffic in the barred zones is now in full swing and will not be restricted in any circumstances.

FAILURE OF SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN'S CHALLENGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 12.—It is suggested from New York that Germany is seeking to negotiate with America owing to the unexpected efficiency of the British measures.

The Exchange Telegram Co's Amsterdam correspondent states that the Kaiser has called a conference at the Headquarters concerning, it is believed, the possibility of negotiating with neutrals and modifying the terms of the submarine memorandum.

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, February 13.—The "Giornale d'Italia" says that the departure for Bordeaux of American merchantmen compels Germany either to sink them and challenge a declaration of war, or to spare them and admit the inefficacy of the blockade.

The Central News Agency's Rome correspondent says that the submarine bluff has not so far affected the activity at Italian ports. Italy's protective measures are regarded as completely efficacious. Austrian submarines accomplish nothing in the Adriatic.

INTIMIDATION OF NEUTRALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 12th February:—So far Berlin has treated all representations against submarining with indifference. Ambassadors have been informed that Germany's chance of victory lies in the submarine weapon as land warfare is deadlocked. Concentrations of troops on neutral borders continue as a measure of intimidation against too much protest.

German authorities repeat that she must have peace this year. There are indications of a desire to drag all neutrals into the war, so that the exhaustion may be general and the Central Powers may start level after the war. It is said that this aim is particularly directed against the United States, whose resources it is desirable to disperse, since she would take the lead in commerce after the war.

Submarine operations have been run you now is: Keep your throne."

BRAZIL ON SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Feb. 15.

The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires has according to a telegram from Vienna, handed to the Austrian Foreign Minister a note expressing Brazil's apprehension regarding the unexpected, unjustifiable and illegitimate submarine blockade which Brazil refuses to recognise as effective.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

CREW REPORTED TO BE LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 14.
Received 12 noon, Feb. 15.

The American steamer Lyman M. Law, 2,500 tons, carrying tools, has been sunk by a submarine off Sardinia. Her crew has been landed.

SUNK BY AN AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Feb. 15.

The Lyman M. Law was a schooner not a steamer. She was bound from Palermo with lumber and was set on fire by a bomb by an Austrian submarine which showed no flag. The crew of ten, of whom eight are Americans, landed at Cagliari.

LOSS OF THE AFRIC.

145 SURVIVORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 15.

There were 145 survivors from the Afric.

SUBMARINISM PURPOSELY ANTEDATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Feb. 16

A correspondent of the Associated Press who recently left Berlin, telegraphs that the military authorities declare that submarinism was ante-dated with a view to interfering with the cross-Channel transport of British troops, so upsetting the plans of the Entente.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR GRANDCOURT.

CAPTURE OF STRONG ENEMY POINT.

FUTILE GERMAN RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Received 12-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

Last night's communique from Field-Marshal Haig said:—

We captured a strong point south-eastward of Grandcourt and took some prisoners. We penetrated 250 yards in the enemy's defences north-eastward of Arras reaching his third line. Two machine-gun emplacements and a number of dugouts were destroyed and many Germans were killed in the dugouts which they refused to leave. Forty prisoners were taken. Our casualties were very light.

We entered hostile lines northward of the Somme and north-east of Ypres and inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy.

The enemy attempted a raid eastward of Armentieres during night time but was repulsed. A second party reached our trenches southward of Messines but was quickly ejected.

We exploded three ammunition dumps eastward of Armentieres and caused fire in the enemy's lines northward of Ypres.

BRUGES HARBOUR BOMBED.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Received 12 noon, Feb. 15.

The Admiralty states that aeroplanes dropped a number of heavy bombs on the shipping in the Bruges harbour on Thursday. Large fires were observed and a hostile aeroplane was brought down.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN PROSRES SECTOR.

ENEMY FACTORIES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Feb. 15.

Last night's French communiqué reported successful *coup de main* in the Prosres sector east of Rheims. There was reciprocal artillery activity in Champagne and on the left of the Meuse.

German aeroplanes in the evening bombed Dunkirk killing and wounding civilians. They also bombed Nancy in the morning.

Our air squadrons bombarded two aerodromes and six stations and factories.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUP-DE-MAIN IN ALSACE.

ENEMY FAILURE IN BACCARAT LORRAINE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 15.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—The enemy attack in the sector of Baccarat Lorraine failed. We carried out a successful *coup de main* east of Metzeral in Alsace and brought back prisoners.

A German aeroplane bombed Dunkirk and the region of Pompey in Meurthe-and-Moselle where two civilians were killed and two wounded.

MACEDONIAN OFFENSIVE.

BITTER STRUGGLE FOR HILL 1050.

ITALIANS RECOVER GREATER PART.

AMMUNITION DEPOT AT DEMIRHISSAR BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Received 12 noon, Feb. 15.

A French communiqué from Macedonia says:—Following a very violent bombardment on February 12th, important German forces attacked Hill 1050 east of Paralovo and gained a foothhold at different points in the first line trenches after an exceedingly bitter struggle.

The greater part was recovered in a vigorous Italian night counter-attack which was resumed on the 13th instant.

A British air squadron blew up an ammunition depot north of Demirhissar.

FIGHTING IN RUMANIA AND MACEDONIA.

NOT ENTIRELY DUE TO ENEMY AGGRESSIVENESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

The recrudescence of fighting on the Rumanian and Macedonian fronts is not merely the result of enemy aggressiveness.

A telegram from Salonika reports that a British attack ejected the Bulgarians from a redoubt in the hills south-west of Doiran on the 10th instant and maintained the ground against counter-attacks, taking prisoners.

Paralovo, mentioned in the communiqué, is ten miles East of Monastir.

The German counter-stroke described in the communiqués recaptured part of the ground won by the Russians when they drove back the enemy to the borders of the Bukovina a fortnight ago.

KAISER AND CONSTANTINE.

DIRGE OF GERMAN SCHEMES IN BALKANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 12th February:—Mr. Ward Price's latest message from Salonika says that according to information received by the Greek Provisional Government the Kaiser has sent a message to King Constantine to the effect that he cannot aid him in Macedonia, adding, "All I ask of you now is keep your throne."

The correspondent sees in this the dirge of the German schemes, undoubtedly real and active, a few weeks ago to clear the Balkans, and also an indication that after the war a German intrigue will be directed towards Greece.

"If," he says, "Germany had won complete sway in the Balkans, she would have made Salonika into a Mediterranean Kiel. The danger is that she may try after the war to gain by intrigue what she failed to win by arms." "The Greek Provisional Government," he adds, "realises the situation and should be left a free hand to deal with King Constantine after the war."

AIR RAID IN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

SUCCESSFUL BOMB ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Saturday made a successful bomb attack in the Eastern Mediterranean, considerably damaging the permanent way Southwards of the Yenikeui Bridge.

BULGARIA AND END OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Agenzia Libera" quoting as its authority a Bulgarian source says that M. Radoslavoff has promised the deputies demobilisation before summer.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE ROUND JACOBENI.

AN OBSTINATE BATTLE.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 15.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The Germans after bombardment with chemical shells penetrated our trenches southward of Dresviat Lake but were driven out. The enemy discharged poison gas southward of Vishnev Lake. A strong force of Germans on Monday repeatedly attacked on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung road and occupied the height eastward of Jacobeni. Our counter-attack resulted in an obstinate battle throughout the night and in the dislodging of the Germans, who on Tuesday resumed the offensive and the battle lasted the whole day.

The Germans captured two heights eastward of Jacobeni and we withdrew two-thirds of a mile and consolidated our position.

ASIATIC FRONT.

FRUITS OF ALLIED UNITY OF ACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 12th February:—General Dela Croix writing to the "Temps" recently dealt with our successes in conjunction with those of Russia, affording an example of unity of action on the Asiatic front. The writer also refers to the independence of the Hedjaz and the brilliant British actions throwing the Turks from Egypt into Palestine.

TURKS HARASSED BY RUSSIAN SCOUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

correspondent cables:—

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" The Nordsud Agency states that Russian scouts in the Caucasus are harassing the Turks in all directions. Thirty scouts recently routed a whole battalion in the direction of Hamadan.

RUBBER FOUND ON FREDERIK FIVE.

REVOLVERS HANDED OVER TO CAPTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 15.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Feb. 15.

The Federal agents searching the Frederik Five on which Bernstorff and his staff are now on board discovered several hundred pounds of rubber concealed. The rubber was confiscated and revolvers found on passengers were delivered to the captain, who will return them at the end of the voyage.

MR. GERARD AND PARTY LEAVE BERNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, Feb. 15.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Feb. 15.

Mr. Gerard and his party numbering 150, have left here for Paris.

HEROISM OF BRITISH MERCHANTMEN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Feb. 16.

As an instance of the heroism of merchantmen, the survivors of the steamer Vedamore may be mentioned. Immediately they arrived in London they went to the offices of the owners and re-engaged.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS.

MORE MEN EMPLOYED THAN AT OUTBREAK OF WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Feb 16.

Mr. Chiozza Money stated in the Commons that 14,000 more men were employed in the shipyards than at the outbreak of war.

BERLIN'S MEAT RATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Berlin's meat ration has been raised from 250 to 350 grammes. Other large towns are expected to follow suit.

INFLATED PRICE OF TEA.

ALLEGED UNPATRIOTIC CONDUCT OF COMPANIES.

GOVERNMENT ACTION PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Flavin suggested that the increase in the price of tea in London was unjustifiable.

Lord Bathurst agreed and proposed to investigate the matter immediately.

Mr. Flavin suggested that the names of the large companies unpatriotically holding up large quantities of tea should be published.

Lord Bathurst promised to bring the matter to Lord Devonport's attention.

Sir John Rees declared that similar allegations had previously been made and had turned out to be founded on a misunderstanding.

WAR IN ABYSSINNIA.

REBEL TROOPS ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ADIS ABEBA, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

Six thousand Government troops routed seven thousand followers of Lidj Yasson the deposed Emperor, who, as usual, fled at night before battle and is still at large.

The Empress was crowned on the 11th instant.

COAL MINES IN UNITED KINGDOM.

COMMANDEERED BY BOARD OF TRADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Received 12 noon, Feb. 15.

The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade is assuming possession of all coal mines in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war. Guy Calthrop, Manager of the London and North-Western Railway, has been entrusted with the new department as Controller of Coal Mines and an Advisory Committee representing the employers and the employed will assist him.

CALLING UP OF WELSH MINERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Home Office has cancelled the notices calling up Welsh miners.

HUNS CHAIN WOUNDED SOLDIERS TO MAXIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

"The Morning post's" Petrograd correspondent states that the Germans have ceased chaining sound soldiers to maxims. Instead they use wounded men without legs, who have been returned to the front. Many such were found dead at their posts after a recent fight in the Riga region.

PURCHASE OF OPIUM BY CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SHANGHAI, Feb. 13.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Feb. 15.

An agreement has been concluded between the Chinese Government and the Opium Combine whereby the former purchases for medicinal purposes the surplus certificated stocks of opium remaining on March 31st. It is estimated that 2,000 chests will be taken over at 8,200 tales a chest. Payment will be in six precent bonds redeemable in ten years.

BRITISH LABOUR CORPS IN FRANCE

WANTED AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 15.
Received 12-30 p.m., Feb. 15.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, announced that he was consulting the authorities at Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus with regard to the suggestion that men there should be enrolled in the Labour Corps under the Military Service Act for service in France in order to enable the British Labour Corps in France to be used at home in view of the shortage of labour here.

INTERNED ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, said that a committee was sitting to consider whether interned enemy subjects should be allowed to remain in Great Britain after the war and also the questions of exclusion of suspect aliens and denaturalisation of aliens. The Dominions would have to be consulted on the last named matter.

PANDIT MALVIYA'S BILL ON INDENTURE.

FULL TEXT NOW PUBLISHED.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

It will be remembered that the Hon. Pandit Malaviya gave notice of a Bill relating to emigration, the introduction of which was disallowed by H. E the Viceroy as announced by his Excellency in his last speech in the Council. The publication of the Bill has been authorised. The following is the text of the Bill.

Whereas it is expedient to abolish the system of emigration under an indenture to labour in any country beyond the sea, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Abolition of Indentured Labour Act, 1911; (2) it extends to the whole of British India; and (3) it shall come into operation at once.

2. In this Act (1) labour means unskilled labour and does not include any work or other occupation of the nature referred to in Chapter II of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908; (2) vessel includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property; (3) master means any person except a pilot or harbour master having for the time being control or charge of a vessel.

3. On and from the date that this Act comes into force the departure of a native of India by sea or land out of British India under or with a view to entering into an agreement to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea other than the island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlement is prohibited.

4. (1) Whoever induces or attempts to induce any native of India to depart or to leave any place to depart by sea or by land out of British India in contravention of section 3 of this Act shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to Rs. 500 or with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with both; (2) if any person commits an offence under this section any police officer may arrest him without warrant

5. Any master of a vessel who knowingly receives on board his vessel any native of India who is departing by sea out of British India in contravention of section 3 of this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term whih may extend to one year of with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 for each such emigrant so received or with both and the vessel, her tackle apparel and furniture may be declared by the Court before which the master is tried to be forfeited to his Majesty.

6. All powers for the time being conferred by law on officers of sea-customs with regard to the searching and detention of vessels or otherwise for the prevention of smuggling on board thereof may be exercised by those officers for the prevention of offences against this Act.

7. The provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, in so far as they are opposed to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of Pandit Malaviya's bill relating to emigration, the introduction of which has been disallowed:—

Indian public opinion has long been demanding the abolition of indentured labour. The Government have abolished it in India when moving a resolution in 1910 in favour of abolishing indentured labour for Natal. The late Mr. Gokhale gave eloquent expression to the unanimous feeling of Indians that the system of indenture should be abolished everywhere. In March 1912 Mr. Gokhale moved another resolution in this Council urging the abolition of indentured emigration to the Crown Colonies of Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji and British Guiana and the Dutch colony of Surinam. He characterised the system as based on fraud and maintained by force. The resolution had the support of every Indian member of the Council. The Government of India declined to accept the resolution, but promised to make further inquiry into the matter. Accordingly they appointed a committee to visit the colonies referred to above and to submit a report on the method of recruiting labourers in India and their condition and treatment subsequent to their landing in the colonies. Speaking of the report of that committee, the late Viceroy said that in spite of their failure to condemn the system root and branch, a detailed examination of their report had furnished material which forms an overwhelmingly strong indictment against the further continuance of indentured labour. It has brought to our notice damning facts which, so far as I am aware, had not been elicited by any previous inquiry and which, I am sure, have impressed his Majesty's Government, as they have impressed us, with the necessity of the system being brought to an end. Consequently, the Government of India accepted with the sanction of the Secretary of State the resolution which was moved in this Council on the 20th March last, recommending the abolition of indentured labour. The Government of India have, however, felt that if they confined themselves to abolishing indentured emigration, a position would arise in which the parties interested in procuring Indian labour will be free to induce labour to emigrate by pecuniary help. Under any conditions they could arrange, so long as they avoided inducing the labourer to go out under an indenture, to prevent the serious abuses which would arise out of such a state of things.

OBJECTIONS TO PROHIBITION ANSWERED.

The Government of India have been trying to work out, as his Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to tell us the other day, a satisfactory system of emigration. But it is submitted that the evil apprehended can be effectually guarded against by prohibiting by law the emigration of any native of India not merely under an indenture but also with a view to entering into an agreement to labour for hire in the distant Crown Colonies and the Dutch colony of Surinam and making it penal for any one to induce any person so to emigrate or to convey him or her by sea for such purpose. It may be urged that it will not be right to deprive those persons who desire to emigrate from this country to labour in the colonies of their right to do so. But, as a matter of fact, very few free emigrants have gone hitherto to the colonies in question without organised inducement or assistance and few are likely to be willing to do so in future. The proposed legislation will not therefore, in practice inflict any real hardship. On the other hand, as his Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to say the other day, the Government of India would be departing gravely from its duty if it allowed emigrant labour to leave this country without proper protection and safeguards. The Government have recognised that the existing system does not provide that protection and does not contain those safeguards. They are, therefore, in the words of his Excellency, trying to devise arrangements which will secure that the recruitment in this country is conducted under decent conditions, that a proper sex ratio will be maintained and that on arrival in the country of their destination they will be properly treated and allowed to engage themselves on terms at least as free as those obtaining in the Malay Peninsula, where a labourer can leave his employer by giving a month's notice. The Government of India have addressed the various local Governments and have invited them to express their opinions on the proposals which have been communicated to them, after consulting private persons and associations who are specially interested in or have a special knowledge of this important question. When these opinions are received the Government of India will prepare a case, which they will forward for the discussion which is to take place in London in May next in which representatives of the Colonial Governments concerned will take part. When the scheme, which may be approved by the conference, is communicated to India, its considerations here must necessarily take some considerable time and obviously legislation will be necessary to give effect to the scheme which may ultimately be agreed to and adopted by the Government of India. It is improbable that such legislation will be introduced before the beginning of 1918 and as the subject is very complicated, it is not unlikely that it may be delayed beyond two years. It will be deplorable alike on social and political grounds if, during all this time, a system, which has been so strongly condemned both by the Government and by the public and which in the words of Lord Hardinge has been productive of so much unhappiness and wickedness and has been, relatively speaking, of so small an advanatge to this country, should be allowed to continue its evil course. The bill is introduced with the object of bringing it immediately to an end. It will not be a bar to the introduction of a system of emigration, which may be acceptable to the Government and the Indian public and which will give the emigrant to a distant and strange land a chance to live a decent life under conditions, which will not be either galling or humiliating.

WOMEN AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The whole country is pulsating with new life and there is a widespread desire among all the communities of the country and all the sections of our society to make the country fit for Self-Government within the British Empire by means of education and organization. Women along with men will have to play their part in the regeneration of the country and it is the duty of men to afford them opportunities and facilities to serve the national cause in their own way and their sphere of life is no less important than that of men.

"Woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together, dwarfed or Godlike, bond or free," is a well-known aphorism and the future of the Motherland demands that the women as well as the men should work hand in hand in a spirit o self-sacrifice to advance the mission of new life which is moving and to raise the whole nation to such a level as will ensure the proper discharge of the functions that await men and women of this country. The co-operation between men and women in the service of the nation alone will bring about an all-round progress.

This is the direction in which The Bhagini Samaj intends to carry on its activities in its own humble way. Nearly 40,000 copies of leaflets and pamphlets containing useful information have been distributed in towns as well as villages. In Bombay alone some 50 lectures were arranged. Some lectures were delivered also in the mofussil.

Two classes for literary education, one industrial class and fifty reading circles are being conducted through the Bhagini Samaj.

Some of our sisters have come forward to help the movement and are working with an exemplary devotion and self-sacrifice to impart education, to organise classes and to collect funds. Some gentlemen have also shown their sympathy for the movement in a practical form. The Samaj owes what little success it has achieved during the last one year to the kind help and sympathy of these ladies and gentlemen.

We hope the aims and objects of the Samaj will win your approval and the work so far done will, we trust, recommend itself to you. May we count upon your help and sympathy?

Yours Sincerely,
Sharda Sumant Mehta.
Laxmibai Jagmohandas.
Avantikabai Gokhale.
Nani Behen Bajjar.
Suraj Behen Manilal.
Ratanbai F. Pavri.
Karsondas J. Chitalia.

February, 15th 1917.

The members of the P. W. D. Committee of enquiry arrived at Madras yesterday from Calcutta and will begin examination of witnesses from to-morrow.

CONGRESS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD,

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

A public meeting was held to-day at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Gujarat Sabha when Mr. I. K. Yajnik of the Servants of India Society delivered a lecture on "Congress and self-Government" Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth presiding. In the course of his opening remarks the Chairman said that the Bombay Congress had authorised the All-India Congress Committee to frame a scheme of Self-Government along some definite lines. The Committee met first at Allahabad and then at Calcutta where the members of reform Committee appointed by the Moslem League were also present. What struck him most in the last meeting was a true desire on the part of the leaders of the Congress as well as the League to come to an understanding at any cost. Mr. Yajnik said that the agitation for self-Government was prevailing throughout the whole country and it was necessary to understand its true gist and purpose specially in relation to the war which was now raging. After referring to the condition of our Councils as moulded by the Act of 1891 he dwelt at some length on the reforms of 1909 which though welcomed in the beginning were soon found to be insufficient. When the war broke out in 1914 India true to the Empire of which it forms an integral part reverberated with feelings of loyalty and offers of assistance in man and money. The Indian army was sent to fight the battle of the Empire with the whole-hearted approval of the Indian Leaders. At the same time India like the little state of Piedmont under Cavour became fully self-conscious of its political status by sending its sons to fight shoulder to shoulder with British and colonial soldiers in the defence of a worldwide Empire. A keen desire has thus arisen for securing a higher place for India within the Empire and the demand for self-Government has become more and more insistent during the last two years. The lecturer then explained the history and nature of the reform scheme as adopted by the Congress and the Moslem League at Lucknow. In conclusion he said that the representatives of our Motherland have taken a vow at Lucknow—and we also should take the same vow to-day to agitate for the realisation of the Magna Charta which has been placed in our hands by our leaders, and not to rest content till his Majesty's Government put its seal of approval on it.

The Chairman dwelt briefly on the power of the purse demanded in the Congress scheme and exhorted the audience to act upto the Congress resolution which urged upon all political bodies to agitate for self-Government as outlined in the scheme.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the President terminated the proceedings of the day.

BILL TO CONSTITUTE INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

REVISION OF DEFENCE ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on February 21st, the Commander-in-Chief will introduce a bill to constitute the Indian Defence Force and for other purposes.

Mr. Dadabhoy will move a resolution asking that the rules made under section 2(f) of the Defence of Inia (Criminal Law Amendment) Act 1915, be revised so as to provide for the constitution in each province of a special machinery to consider the cases of persons whose movements or actions, it is proposed to control under those rules.

ENROLMENT OF INDIANS.

VICEROY THANKED BY SARVAJANIK SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

The following telegram has been sent to Private Secretary to the Viceroy by Mr. B. G. Tilak, Vice-President, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona:—

The Sarvajanik Sabha expresses its great satisfaction at the announcement made by the Viceroy regarding the intention of the Government to enrol Indians in their own units in the Defence of India Force for general military service in India for duration of war and trusts that enrolment will be without distinction and that the status, prospects and privileges for this force will be the same as in the case of European British subjects in India. The Sabha also urges upon people to whole-heartedly response to this call in the defence of the Motherland and the Empire.

INADEQUATE RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The "Pioneer" writes:—

The question of providing adequate office and residential accommodation at Simla for the increased official community this year promises to present serious difficulties. The formation of the new Ministry of Munitions, among other developments, will involve additional personnel and chalet belonging to U. S. Club, as well as one of the smaller hotels, will be requisitioned for office purposes. The pressure on housing and hotel accommodation which was very pronounced last season will be greater this year and in these circumstances we shall not be surprised if it be decided to restrict residence in Simla during the war to persons who can show they are not mere hill station visitors but have reasons of more legitimate character for being there.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

LORD WILLINGDON ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

The prize distribution of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, took place yesterday, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. The children went through an interesting programme of songs, drill, etc., which was very much appreciated.

The Rev. J. S. Payne, then read the report, in the course of which it was stated:—

It is satisfactory to record that in spite of the many new appeals to the charity of the Bombay public caused by the War, the Indo-British appeal still meets with a generous response and the past year bas been a less anxious one than many of its predecessors.

The receipts for the year were Rs. 30-865-9-4, including, Rs. 11,973-2-2 in donations, Rs. 421-4-0 in subscriptions, and Rs. 3,928 in Government grants.

At the end of the year the number of boarders was 97, 55 boys and 42 girls. As usual the Boys' School was full all the year and many applications for admission had to be refused. 47 pupils were free scholars, 4 held scholarships and fees were paid for 44 pupils.

The work of the school has gone on as usual during the year. No serious charges have been made and no great advance is possible while the school's resources in respect of money, buildings and space are so limited. The postponement of the consideration of the scheme for moving the school, although it is very disappointing, may in the end prove to have been a good thing. For in connection with the new Bombay Diocesan Council a Board of European Education has been set up and the whole question of European education in this diocese is being discussed. It may turn out that some measure of amalgamation may be the right policy for this and other schools to pursue. Certainly a school as small as this cannot advance from its present position of a Middle School to that of a High School, properly staffed and equipped except at prohibitive cost.

The school joined in the efforts made by the schools of the Empire on behalf of the Belgian Children's Fund. A concert and a collection in the school resulted in a sum of Rs. 570 being sent to this Fund.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

H. E. Lord Willingdon gave away the prizes. Addressing the assembly, his Excellency said he was sure that after seeing the display of histrionic feats and physical powers given by the pupils, those present would agree with him that the entertainment they had been treated to there that afternoon was as good as given anywhere else in Bombay. He was delighted to be there and to congratulate the prize-winners. He sympathised with those who had failed to secure prizes. He congratulated the Principal and his assistants who had laboured to raise the school to a high standard of efficiency. He had read the report with the greatest interest and found that the institution was in a sound and satisfactory condition due to the kindness of the good friends which the institution possessed, such as the Western India Turf Club, which had given Rs. 3,000. There might be some people who did not approve of races, but everybody appreciated the donations given by the Western India Turf Club to the different institutions in the city. Then there was the other kind of assistance given by some friends, who included Mr. Binning, Mrs. Watson, and Mr. Morgan. It was very satisfactory that private individuals in Bombay took such practical interest in the education of the rising generations. The Educational Inspector's report reflected great credit on the head master and the other members of the staff and also on the pupils.

REMOVAL OF INSTITUTION TO GHAUTS.

There was one thing in the report which exercised his (the speaker's) mind as the head of this Presidency. It had been stated in the report that Government grants for 1916-17 had not been paid. But since the report had been drafted, the grants had been paid. Government were anxious that school children, to whichever community they belonged, should be brought up under the best conditions of body and mind. And in this connection he had been told that a good deal of consideration was being given to the question whether this school should migrate to some other part of the Presidency. His own personal feelings in the matter were that the pupils were here living under conditions which did not give the fullest opportunity for their physical exercises. He was told that there was the possibility of this school amalgamating with the B. E. S. schools and forming a great boarding school in another part of the Presidency. The Committee were shortly going to issue their report and he therefore gave his individual point of view with the greatest difficulty. He thought it would be agreed that the young people would live under happier and more satisfactory conditions on the Ghauts, with a large play ground and a healthier climate. That prospect would be much better and if it could be arranged that the two institutions should amalgamate and form one great boarding school on the Ghauts, they would feel that they were doing the right thing for the moral and physical welfare of the pupils.

EDUCATIONA OF CHILDREN.

It seemed to him more and more as he lived in this country that the upbringing of children, to whatever community they belonged, was becoming a more and more important question. He believed that after the war there would be more opportunities for service and more and more chance of usefulness than there had been in the past. He was certain that India was going to advance and progress and there would be many more opportunities in many professions after the war than hitherto. It was therefore the duty of all concerned to give every child the most satisfactory opportunity of education. He wanted them all to remember that the lives and future of the Anglo-Indian children were just as important to Government as those of the children of any other community in the Presidency. The Anglo-Indian community had done a great service to the Empire in the past and it was his profound hope and belief that this young generation would do the same in the future (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. Haig-Brown, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency and three cheers were given for his Excellency and for H. E. Lady Willingdon.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

CAUSERIE ON CHOPIN,

On Wednesday the 14th instant, Professor Peltier gave a causerie on Chopin, with accompaniments by Mlle. L. Benjamin and Mlle. D. Jansen. The meeting was largely attended. As music generally attracts a large audience, it was decided to have a musical soiree every month.

The lecturer, after a few preliminary remarks, defined the class of composition which is known as 'nocturne.' He quoted the definition of Bouillet, according to whom a nocturne in music in the beginning of the 19th century, was a form of romance for two or more voices intended to be sung at night as a serenade and subsequently it meant a piece of music which was characterised by a melancholy sentiment. He (the lecturer) remarked that almost all the works of the great master were written fo the pianoforte solo, in which he was a unique and unrivalled virtuoso. He had composed 42 mazurkas 7 polonaises, 8 valses and 57 dances. A vein of deep melancholy ran through all the compositions of Chopin. His mazurkas, polonaises and valses and even his very dances, far from being light and gay, were sandness intensified. This melancholy was ascribed to the fact that he was ever consumed by an ardent love for his martyrised country, Poland, which had lost its independence and autonomy. His family was of French extraction, though he was born of a Polish mother and in Poland, for his father was a Frenchman. He was, however, the greatest and the most powerful national exponent of the Slavonic, and more especially, Polish nationality in music. He carried with him a handful of Polish earth, which when he died and his heart was carried to Warsaw and interred in the Church of the Sainte-Croix, was thrown on it, a fitting and glorious tribute to the worship he paid to his country.

He was the lyric composer *par excellence* of the modern school. He was an infant prodigy. At the age of eight, he gave the early prognostics of his musical genius. He received his early musical education from a Polish musician named Ziwna. He was educated at Warsaw, which he left in 1829 for Vienna where he made his debut as a pianist. In 1831, he left Vienna with a view to visit London; but on his way, he reached Paris and settled there for the rest of his life. It was there that he came into contact with Madame Dudevant, better known by her literary *nom de plume* George Sand. In 1849, he succumbed to the pulmonary disease from which he had been suffering for ten years. George Sand said of him that he plunged his audience into deep meditation and painful melancholy and his music made the soul writhe in excruciating anguish.

In the course of the causerie, Mlle. L. Benjamin played on the piano Waltz in E minor, X posthumuous composition and Nocturne in E flat, Cp. 9 No. 2; and Mlle. D. Jansen Prelude in A flat, Cp. 28, No 17 and Fantaisie-Impromptu, Cp. 66. Their virtuosity was much appreciated and admired.

A vote of thanks proposed by M. Levi to Prof. L. Peitier and two ladies who had contributed to the success of the soiree terminated the proceedings.

ENEMY BRIDGE SHELLED

ADVANCE ON THE TIGRIS BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The General Officer commanding in Mesopotamia reports that on February 10th the enemy's bridge at Shunran was shelled, a direct hit scored and some enemy shipping sunk.

On February 11th the advance on the right bank of the Tigris was resumed and the enemy was driven back to his last line of trenches in the Dahra bend, to the west of Kut. By the evening our line was established across the bend from bank to bank on frontage of 5,500 yards and the enemy completely hemmed in. The distance covered in the advance varied from 800 yards on our right to 2,000 yards on our left.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The market opened with a strong inquiry for jute mill shares in which a fairly large business was reported at avancing rates. Coal shares in sympathy with jute were more freely dealt with and ruled very steady. The market closed strong with an upward tendency.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-4, 15-8; Empire 10-12, 11; Equitable (ord) 44-8, 44-12; Ghusick 19-4, 19-8; Gopalichuck 11; Kosoonda 30; Lakurka 39, 39-4, 39-8, 40; Nazir 17-12, 18, 18-8, 18-12; Ondal (ord) 9-8, 9-12; Ondal (pref) 118, 119; Raneegunge 35; Sowardih 13-8; Sudamdih 5-2.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 380; Auckland (ord) 185 to 189, 190; Barnagore (ord) 102, 105, 107, 111; Clive (ord) 137 to 143-8; Dalhousie (ord) 290, 292; Delta (ord) 348, 350, 353; Kamarhatty (ord) 325 to 337; Kanknarrah (ord) 428, 431, 441; Kelvin (ord) 470 to 490; Kinnison (ord) 490, 493; Worth brook (ord) 30, 30-4, 30-8, 30-12; Standard (ord) 332; Union (ord) 422-8.

Miscellaneous:—Ayer Kuning Rubber 1 Dec 60; India General (ord) 178.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 69-12 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-6.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies hunted with the Bombay Hounds yesterday morning.

The Begum Saheba of the Nawabzada Mahomed Kuli Khan of Cambay visited her Excellency at Government House yesterday morning.

H. H. the Begum of Bhopal visited her Excellency at Government House after lunch.

Her Excellency visited H. H. the Lady Ali Shah yesterday evening, and afterwards the Maharaj Gaekwad Officers' Hospital.

His Excellency presided at the Annual Meeting and Prize Distribution of the Indo-British Institution yesterday evening.

Mr. Polak being unavoidably detained at Delhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has consented to come down to Poona and speak on the occasion of the second anniversary of the death of Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., Commissioner C.D., is granted privilege leave for three weeks with effect from 10th March, 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The members of Industrial Commission have left for Delhi.

His Highness the Maharaja leaves to-day for Rameswaram on a religius visit.

GERMAN MISCALCULATIONS.

LEAD TO GENERAL DEPRESSION IN THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Feb. 16.

According to reliable information from Germany the proclamation regarding ruthless submarining has depressed many circles, who think that the naval authorities have miscalculated the possibilities of submarines and that the rash and unconsidered policy has alienated neutrals. Moreover, prospect of bringing Great Britain to knee is regarded as hopeless. In spite of placards urging circumspection in spech, criticisms of the Kaiser and Hindenburg are often heard.

Weariness of war and fear of Great Britain are common feelings in Germany.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

ASSURANCES OF JAPANESE SUPPORT TO U. S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Feb 16.

It is stated that assurances have been received that Japan will support the United States in the event of war.

SEQUEL TO REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

PROHIBITION OF GRANTING OF PASSPORTS OUT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

An interesting sequel to the Registration Ordinance recently published is an order prohibiting the granting of passports out of India to those who are liable to registration under that Ordinance. Several people, who had recently been granted passports, were informed yesterday that the passports were cancelled. The effect of this order will apparently be to prevent taking home leave or long leave in other countries by those who are liable to compulsory service under the Act, which the Viceroy recently foreshadowed. No order has, however, yet been published officially regarding the granting of passports to men eligible under the Registration Ordinance.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

CABLES TO BE RECEIVED IN FUTURE ONLY BI-WEEKLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

In order to lighten traffic on the congested cables the Secretary of State has decided that instead of sending a daily telegram containing a summary of war news to his Excellency the Viceroy, he will in future will send a bi-weekly telegram. This service will be introduced from the week beginning the 18th February 1917, the telegrams being despatched on Tuesday and Friday.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

A few of the absconding accused in the previous Lahore Conspiracy cases have since been arrested, notably Dr. Mathradas of Shanghai, alleged to be a notorious firebrand who is said to have been arrested in Russian territory, one Arur Singh and a few more. These will be tried probably by new special tribunal at an early date.

INDIA DEFENCE FORCE.

SATISFACTION AT FORMATION OF INDIAN UNITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona will be held on Saturday next under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye to express satisfaction at the announcement recently made by the Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council to form Indian units in the India Defence Force.

Mr. Tilak, Prof. Limaye and other prominent persons will be among the speakers at the meeting.

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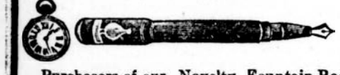

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Sketches of Indian Economics :

By R. Palit, Re. 1-8.

Sir Rabindranath Tagore

His Life, Personality and Genius.

By K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri, B.A., B.L.

Mr. Ramaswami Sastri does for Tagore what Stopford Brooke has done for Tennyson and Browning,—to supply a popular exposition, critical and exhaustive, of the Poet's work, which will compel a study of the works themselves on the part of those unacquainted with the poet and will interpret their own thoughts and emotions to those who have come under the magic spell of the Prophet-Poet's genius. The book covers over 540 pages and is priced Rs. 3. An excellent portrait of Dr. Tagore forms the frontispiece. Concession rate to bona-fide students, Rs. 2-8-0 only.

Select Essays of Sister Nivedita.

The book opens with an introduction by Mr. A. J. F. Blair, Editor, "Empire" Calcutta, and is illustrated with four half-tone pictures. There is an appendix to the book containing some tributes paid to the memory of the late Sister by well-known personages such as Mrs. J. C. Bose, F. J. Alexandier, S. K. Ratcliffe, A. J. F. Blair, and others. Price Re. 1-8.

Art and Swadeshi

By Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

Contains Essays on Indian Art and Swadeshi. Profusely illustrated with eighteen rare and original pictures and handsomely bound. Price Re. 1.

The "Tribune" writes:—Both the author and publishers of Art and Swadeshi need no introduction to the Indian Public. Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, the author, has already gained a wide reputation as one of the most able interpreters of Indian Art and Messrs. Ganesh & Co., the publishers, are well known for bringing out cheap and useful editions of works greatly appreciated by the reading public.

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DR. HARENDRA NATH DUTT,

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TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE AN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 15.

Yestedray there was exciting discussion regarding the expansion of commerce and the development of ports in the State, which was urged by several members. The Indian members who spoke deplored that they had competed with European merchants of influence with results unfavourable to Indian tradesmen. They regretted that the European Port Officer specially appointed by Darbar to help local merchants was not very useful. The members suggested the formation of a board of trade with the Indian merchants' experience and keen business insight. Travancore has a long coast line, also several ports, most of which were more or less blessed by nature with special facilities for shipping. What the Government was expected to do was to improve all these ports so that they may be more useful for purposes of trade. Among other suggestions made at the meeting were the creation of a commercial intelligence department and the opening of a State bank as in Baroda and Mysore. A special plea was put forward for improving Quilon and Colachel ports. It was represented that the scheme of improvement they suggested would amply pay in the long run.

The Dewan said that already the question was engaging Government attention, that Rs. 76,000 have been sanctioned for effecting improvements at one port, and that other ports would be taken up one by one.

The expansion of the Legislative Council was advocated by several members, the changes urged being increase of strength from fifteen to twenty-one, (2) creation of a non-official majority, (3) discussion of budget, (4) right of interpellation and (5) right of moving resolutions on important subjects. Some other Legislative matters were discussed, after which the Assembly adjourned for the day.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

TWO WOMEN ON TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal has appointed under the Defence of India Act a Special Tribunal which will sit at Midnapore to try two females and one male accused. The female accused came from Birbhum and the male from Burdwan. The exact charges against the accused are not yet known.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

A statement published by the Department of Statistics, India, shows that 23 joint strock companies incorporated in British India with an aggregate capital of Rs. 102,00,000 were registered in the month of December, 1916, of which the biggest was the conversion of the well-known Bombay firm of Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons to a public company with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000. Besides four tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 9,10,000, three collieries with an aggregate capital of Rs. 11,50,000 and Barhai River Gold Prospecting Co., Calcutta, with a capital of Rs. 3,50,000, were registered during the month.

The statement also shows that during the nine months from April to December 1916 altogether 116 joint-stock companies have been registered with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,061,51,000.

EXAMINATIONS IN ENGINEERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there was plague in Poona from September to December last; and consequently the colleges remained closed, the University in view of the practical nature of the course of the Engineering and Agricultural Colleges, notified early in January last that the examination of these will be held about the middle of April. It was a right decision on the part of the Senate to postpone these examinations for a month, because the courses of the degrees in Agriculture and Engineering are of such an extensive and practical kind that the students by any effort could not have prepared themselves for examination if it were held as usual in the month of March.

There is one fact, however, which the University seems not to have given thought to: It is the centre of examinations for the students of the Engineering College. One finds it anomalous that the Senate decides to hold the examinations in Agriculture in Poona, while the question of the Engineering examinations is left to seek a solution for itself. One shudders to think of the austerity of the Bombay limate in April. A sweltering heat, rigid mathematics, and long examination papers make up too ungodly a combination. It will therefore be positively better to hold the Engineering examinations in Poona along with the Agricultural examinations. Poona, inspite of summer, has its redeeming features. There are any number of breezy and spacious halls which can easily accommodate the candidates from both the colleges. So far as one can see the University can arrange for the Engineering examinations to be held in Poona if it wishes to do so. Let us hope that they consider this question at the forthcoming meeting of the Syndicate.—Yours etc.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Feb.* 15.)

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent of Cambay during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. W. C. Holman, Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Magatha Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th March, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., Third Grade Judge, has been allowed an extension for four weeks of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. Chunilal Vastaram, Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Krishnaji Hari Kirkire to be First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar.

Mr. Govind Mahadev Pandit to act as First Class Subordinate Judge at Broach.

Mr. Shankar Appaji Gupte to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Jalgaon.

Mr. Chhotalal Naranbhai Desai to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Nandurbar.

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Amalner.

Mr. Atmaram Ramchandra Karnik to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Karjat and Jamkhed.

Mr. Dahyabhai Rewashankar Pathak to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Satara.

Vice Mr. Chintaman Gopal Kharkar transferred to Foreign Service :—

Mr. Mahadev Ramchandra Chaubal to be substantive *pro tempore* Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Bodho Gopal Kadkol to be substantive *pro tempore* Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., on relief, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., on relief to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

The resignation of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat is accepted.

The resignation of Mr. W. A. M. Lattey of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, is accepted.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., Second Grade Judge, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for seven days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. A. K. Asundi to be Subordinate Judge, Chikodi.

Mr. B. V Potdar to be Subordinate Judge, Mr. Ramnath Narayan Nadgir to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Hubli.

Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan on relief to be City Magistrate at Ahmedabad vice Saiyid Fakhruddin Abubaker El Edrus.

Mr. G. N. Atre, Mamlatdar and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to be Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Mr. Ganesh Raghunath Patkar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for a month and a half with effect from 1st February, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Amritlal Tribhovandas Patel to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kaira during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, on relief, to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kaira.

Mr. S. F. El Edrus, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. A. T. Patel transferred.

Mr. M. B. Lalaji to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, is allowed privilege leave for one month and seven days, in combination with furlough for four months and twenty-four days, with effect from 15th February, 1917.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, for a period of two years commencing on the 1st April 1917 :—

Major H. S. Strong, Messrs. T. M. McLachlan, Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, M.V.O., Shellim Menahim Messa.

Mr. Bhoukar Aaron Solomon to act as Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Ingham.

Government Notifications granting privilege leave to Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government, and appointing Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, to act for him are cancelled.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—The Hon. Mr. Henry Staveley Lawrence, I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, to be Honorary Colonel, vice W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S., resigned. Dated 8th January, 1917.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to confer the distinction of Honorary Assistant Engineer on the following officers :—

Mr. Chenvirgouda Sidramgouda Patel, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. Harilal Bhogilal Parekh, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, First Grade.

Mr. C. Cordeiro, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, permanent, and Sub-Engineer, First Grade, substantive *pro tem.*

Mr. Balwant Narayan Sathaye, L.C.E., Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr. Rijhumal Taurmal Thadani, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, permanent, and Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, substantive *pro tem.*

Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave in India for six weeks with effect from the 14th May 1917 with permission to prefix Sunday to the leave.

Mr. E. P. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals District, vice Mr. Lowsley.

Mr. Cadambi Shrinivasachar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Second Class, substantive *pro tem.*, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 9th April, 1917.

Mr. Laxman Venkatesh Naik, LL.B., to be District Government Pleader for the district of Bijapur, and to be the Public Prosecutor for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st February, 1917.

Mr. Yashavant Sakharam Chandhari, LL.B., Mr. Pestonji Nanabhoy Moos, LL.B., and Mr. Kanchanlal Vasudev Mehta, LL.B., are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

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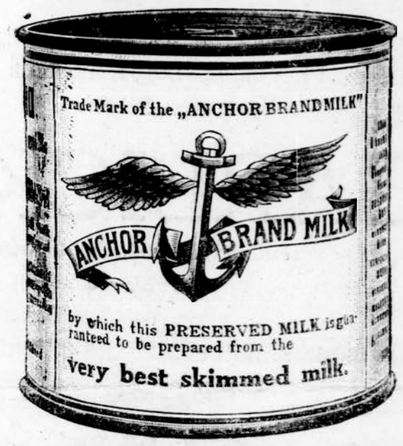
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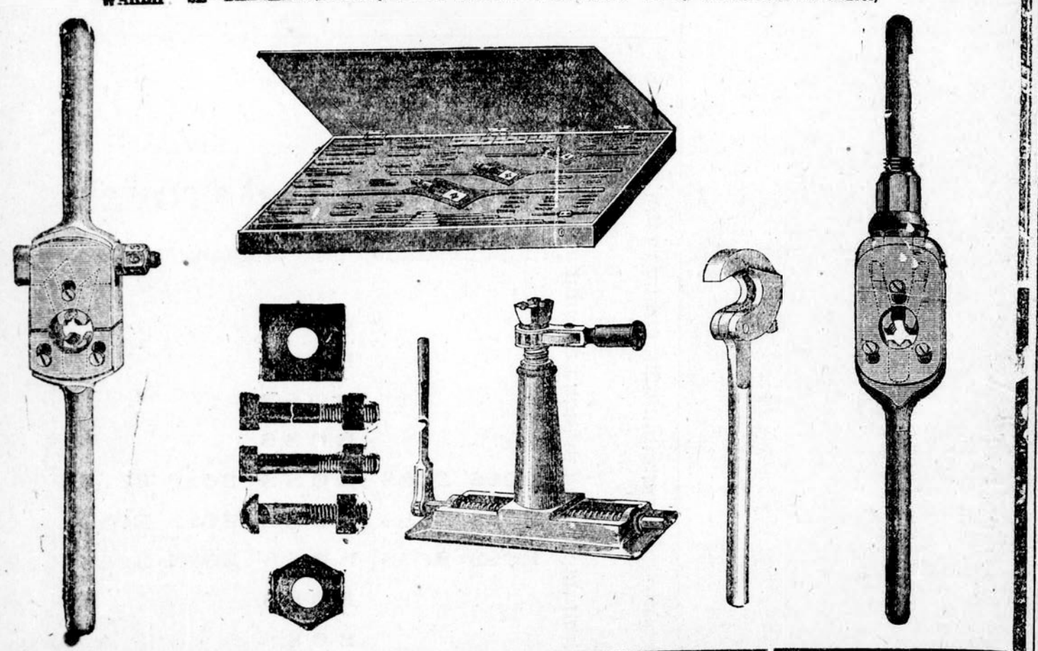

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.